

Arlington Advocate.

C. S. PARKER & SON Editors and Proprietors.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Single copies 5 cents.

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ARLINGTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

No. 2.

E. NELSON BLAKE, President. W. D. HIGGINS, Cashier. A. D. HOITT, Vice-President.

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Happy New Year To All

Is the Greeting from the Central Dry Goods Co.

January is the month for bargains and as we intend to lead them all we shall offer some special attractions in ladies' cotton underwear, white goods, crash toweling, and bargains in odds and ends that we are clearing out before our stock taking Feb. 1st. Come one, come all, and we will have something that will interest you.

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For age, solidity and paying ability, note the following companies whose assets are in the millions:

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FIRST CLASS GOODS at BOSTON CASH PRICES at

F. P. WINN'S
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BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, Etc.,

FINE BUTTER IN 5 AND 10 LB. BOXES.

HAMDEN CREAM in small glass jars a specialty.

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SLEDs, SKATES, FANCY CROCKERY AND CHINA, LAMPS, ETC., at prices to suit every body. GIVE US A CALL.

We still do Plumbing and Furnace Work in all its branches. Jobbing a Specialty.

The old stand, 238 MASS. AVE.

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TELEPHONE 70-2. All orders by telephone promptly attended to

E. E. UPHAM

DEALER IN

Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Ham, Tripe, Etc.,
BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, CHEESE.

Game and Vegetables of all kinds in their Season.

Arlington Avenue, - Arlington.

LOWEST RATES FOR

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

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31 Milk St., Room 4, Boston.



FRANK A. LOCKE,

Piano Tuner, Repairer and Regulator. 24 years' experience. Boston office, Ross' (formerly White, Smith & Co.) Music store, 32 West street. Arlington office, L. C. Tyler's, Bank Block.

"Mr. Locke graduated from Boston schools at 15, entered organ factory at 16, spent six years at tuning, then entered piano factory and spent over six years at tuning, repairing and regulating pianos, and for 12 years since then has done outside tuning altogether. Tuner in Winchester for over 10 years, and numbers among his customers some of the finest musicians and well known people of Winchester. Mr. Locke is but 40 years of age. -- Winchester Star.

Boots and Shoes, Rubbers,

and **L. C. TYLER'S** store is the place to find them.

Ladies' fine hand sewed Dongola Boots and the Misses' Dongola Kid and Goat, spring heel, both in lace and button; also Childrens in Grain and Goat. Don't be mistaken in the place. We will be pleased to show goods whether you buy or not. The men and boys will be looked after and supplied with good durable goods at reasonable prices.

Men's pants--fall goods--Boys' Short Pants, Gents' Furnishings--goods already in stock--Men's Hats, Umbrellas, Trunks, Bags, etc. **BANK BLK., ARLINGTON.**
Agt. for National Steam Laundry.

Bradley & Knowles, Sanitary Plumbers.

Special attention given to testing and reconstructing old plumbing.

ARLINGTON

ABOUT TOWN MATTERS.

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, must be paid for as advertisements, by the line.

=Bradley & Knowles have a model lamp stove well worth looking at.

=The Central Dry Goods store made a fine window display this week.

=At the Baptist church, last Sunday morning, two new members were admitted at the communion by letter.

=Arlington Co-operative Bank held its regular monthly meeting, last Tuesday evening, receiving deposits on shares and loaning the money at auction.

=Miss Louise Marsh, soprano, offers her services in a professional capacity in an advertisement to which the attention of our readers is directed.

=The regular meeting of the Young Ladies' Missionary Society will be held with Mrs. Henry D. Dodge, next Monday afternoon, January 14th, at four o'clock.

=The "Trowbridge evening" will be a pleasant event next Wednesday evening, and will take place in G. A. R. Hall, Mass. ave., for the benefit of Post 36 building fund.

A TROWBRIDGE EVENING

—AT THE—
NEW G. A. R. HALL,

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1895,

AT 8, P. M.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE

reading from his own works;

Music by the Misses Trowbridge

ALL KINDLY VOLUNTEERED,

in aid of the building fund.

This will be an evening of rare pleasure in aid of a worthy cause.

TICKETS, - 35c.

=The Spaulding illustrated lectures will begin hereafter at 7.45, instead of 7.30. Please notice change of time.

=Wanted, by a woman aged 57, a place to work for her board. Call or address at once, Mrs. S., 13 Middle street, Malden.

=Through the real estate agency of Mr. A. J. Tillson, the well-known Poland estate on Pleasant street has passed into the hands of Dr. E. F. Stickney.

=Mrs. M. E. Roberts gives an entertainment in Town Hall, next Thursday evening, which is of exceptional excellence and should command the most liberal patronage.

=The Baptist Y. P. S. C. E. will meet in the vestry, next Sunday evening, at 8.15. "Soul hunger and soul food," is the topic. Mr. E. Nelson Blake will lead the meeting.

=Mr. Charles Gott has bought from Mr. F. E. Fowle, about 40,000 feet of land adjoining the new buildings he will use as his carriage factory. The transfer was made through Mr. A. J. Tillson.

=The Sunday evening service of the Y. P. C. U. will be in charge of Mr. W. H. Flower, of Tuft's College. Topic: "Preparation for service." Reference, Eph. 6:10-18.

=Mr. and Mrs. E. Nelson Blake, with guests, will leave Arlington, next Wednesday, for the delights abounding in Florida, and to be present at the dedication of the memorial chapel they have built there.

=Mr. Franklin Wyman, Miss Hattie M. Wyman, Mr. E. N. Pierce and daughter, of Waltham, sailed, Wednesday afternoon, in the steamer "Barnstable," of the Boston Fruit Co. Line, for the island of Jamaica.

=The frame work is already well in place for the structure the Finance Club is erecting on the corner of Mass. ave. and Mystic street. It is apparent that the structure will be a unique affair and will answer a useful and utilitarian purpose.

=The January meeting of the Arlington branch of the Women's National Alliance will be held in the parlor of the First Parish church, next Monday afternoon, at quarter of three. The notice

last week in these columns was one pertaining to the Lexington alliance and strayed from its legitimate "sphere."

=One of the most enjoyable meetings of the Bohemian Club was held at the home of the Misses Donovan, on Lexington avenue, North Cambridge, this week. The first prize was won by Mr. Mulquoney and the consolation by Miss Mary Powers.

=Monday morning, early pedestrians found the walks coated with an icy surface, making it about the most dangerous footing of the season. The snow followed by the rain, on Sunday, which froze as it fell, was the cause of the bad going.

=A member of a neighboring Christian Endeavor Society is expected to take charge of the meeting next Sunday evening, held in the vestry of the Congregational church, at half-past six. The subject for the service is "Soul hunger and soul food."

=Go to Rome. We will if we can; but, if we cannot, then we will sit down comfortably in the Unitarian church and have Mr. Spaulding bring Rome to us. Next Monday evening, January 14th, Mr. Spaulding will lecture on "Ancient Roman Amusements."

=We are told that there are now in progress more building operations in Arlington than at any one time for a year or more; that the prospect is that there will be an increase in building as the season advances. Every circumstance seems to indicate that Arlington is to receive a large increase to her population in the near future.

=At the Y. P. S. C. E. meeting, last Sunday evening, George A. Learned was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Rosina Clough. Flowers were sent to the funeral of one of the associate members, Frederick M. Crawford, last Tuesday afternoon, and a letter of sympathy to the afflicted household.

=The alarm of fire from Box 21, rung in last Wednesday afternoon, was another of those false alarms which during the past year have caused the firemen so much trouble and annoyance. A family on Fremont street having a lot of straw and rubbish to get rid of, took it into a field at a safe distance and set it on fire. This, and this alone, was the cause of the alarm.

=Ladies' night at Arlington Boat Club, which occurred last Tuesday evening, was well attended by members and friends, most of whom passed an enjoyable evening in dancing, but a considerable number spent their time in the bowling alley, where F. D. Norton's team was having a lively tussle with friends from out of town, which is reported in the A. B. C. bowling notes.

=The Sunday and Monday Boston papers had a long story with glaring head lines of a runaway match between a son of the rector of St. John's church and a Miss Tewksbury. The young couple were married at Plainfield, N. J., January 4, as a certificate forwarded to the young lady's people shows, and are now enjoying their "honeymoon" without any sort of interference on the part of near relatives.

=The annual business meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the vestry of the Baptist church, on Monday evening, January 14th. There will be a reception from 6:30 to 7:30, followed by music and addresses. Mrs. Rolfe, President of the County W. C. T. U. will speak; there will be an address by Mrs. Gleason, Superintendent of Narcotics, also an address by Louisa Burns, of Lowell. All interested in the subject of temperance are cordially invited to be present.

=A course of Shakespearean recitals will be given here very soon by Mr. Edgar C. Abbott, of Boston, a former associate of America's most distinguished elocutionist, The late Mr. James E. Murdoch, in the Murdock & Abbott School of Oratory. Mr. Abbott will give "Julius Caesar," "As You Like It" and "Hamlet," reciting entirely from memory, and by voice and gesture personating the different characters. The dates assigned are Thursday evening, January 24, and Tuesday evenings, January 29 and February 4. The sale of tickets will be by subscription.

=In response to an invitation issued by Miss Wellington, with the formation of a class in Swedish gymnastics in view, a small party of ladies gathered in the vacant room of Russell school on Tuesday afternoon. The number present was too small to make the formation of a class practicable at that time, but Miss Wellington will hold another meeting at the same place next Tuesday, when it is hoped that the number will be swelled sufficiently to make up a pleasant and good sized class.

=The Baptist church held their annual church meeting last Friday evening, at 8.30. Rev. Chas. H. Watson presided and Geo. T. Freeman officiated as clerk. The

annual reports were read and approved. The officers for 1895 are as follows:—Clerk, Geo. T. Freeman; standing committee, pastor, clerk and deacons, Geo. G. Allen, Frank Wyman and F. A. Johnson; Bethel committee, Dea. Conant, Donald Higgins. Various other committees were re-elected, also, ratification of Sunday school and Y. P. S. C. E. for 1895.

=Grand Army Hall was filled in all its rooms, last evening, the joint public installation of the recently chosen officers of both organizations drawing out an unusually full attendance of members, and the invitation to associate members and friends was generally accepted. This filled to the full the seating capacity of the main hall where the public service occurred, and other portions were needed for preparation for the subsequent and by far the most enjoyable features of the evening,—the spread and social events following. The installation was accomplished in a most satisfactory manner, but as usual the ladies were better drilled in the smaller details of the service than were the comrades. The following is a list of the officers installed:—

President,—Georgianna Averill.
Sen. Vice-Pres.—Georgianna P. Jacobs.
Jun. Vice-Pres.—Alice A. Frost.
Treasurer,—Sarah L. Blanchard.
Secretary,—Nellie M. Farmer.
Chaplain,—Carrie H. Thayer.
Conductor,—Mary L. Durgin.
Asst. Cond.—Violet C. Durgin.
Guard,—Carrie M. Morse.
Asst. Guard,—Mary E. Ham.
Commander,—A. H. Knowles.
Sr. Vice-Com.—Charles S. Parker.
Jr. Vice-Com.—Alfred Pierce.
Chaplain,—Leander D. Bradley.
Adjutant,—Sylvester C. Frost.
Surgeon,—Ira Kenniston.
Q. Master,—J. A. Blanchard.
Officer of Day,—Zenas C. Estes.
Officer of Guard,—Frank D. Roberts.
Sergeant-Major,—C. F. Orkman.
Q. M. Sergeant,—Jos. E. Dow.
Sentinel,—Alfred D. Morse.

The weather last evening was as bad as could be, but more than a hundred people took interest enough in the affair to attend. Mrs. Mary Knowles, Past-Dept. President, who has many personal friends in Arlington, officiated as installing officer of Corps 43, and was ably assisted by Mrs. H. D. Durgin. The service was conducted with precision and exceptional grace, as was to be expected from these experts. Past-Com. Silas A. Barton, of Waltham, assisted by that model of O. D.'s, comrade Montgomery, of Newton, installed the officers of Post 36 at the conclusion of the former ceremony. The formal and official duties ended, brief addresses were made by the newly installed chief officers, by the installing officer and by the Sr. Vice-Com. of Post 36, who, as the representative of his associates, presented to Past-Com. S. C. Frost a Department staff officer's belt, he having lately been appointed on the staff of the National Commander. The President and Commander and Mrs. Knowles were recipients of handsome bouquets, for which proper recognition was made. About ten o'clock the

Continued on 8th page.

IF YOU WANT
light, sweet, white, wholesome
BREAD,



is the finest flour made.

PILLSBURY'S BEST is made from the choicest selected wheat, with the most expensive machinery, by the most perfect methods, in the largest flour mills in the world.

Sold by all Grocers.

WHO ARE SUPPLIED BY

PEIRCE & WINN CO.,

General Agents.

MYSTIC ST., ARLINGTON.

HUMAN HOUSES.

THE PROCESS OF EVOLUTION IN MAN'S HABITATIONS.

Some of the Primitive Forms—Influences Which Controlled the Early Dwelling Builders—Men Lived in Caves.

PROFESSOR MASON has formed the nucleus of what is to be a new and important collection at the National Museum. It will illustrate in its multifarious aspect, according to the Washington Star, the human dwelling, the feature of life conditions, which has

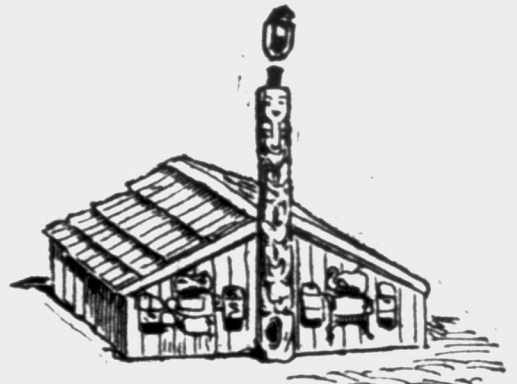


A SOUTH AFRICAN RESIDENCE.

enabled man to occupy all territories of the variegated planet and successfully to combat the forces which limit the freedom of the simpler organisms of the earth.

The first idea in this exposition will be the influence of climate—the primary factor in the production of dwelling structures. The tropical man, as far as climate is concerned, needs take account only of the wealth of physical energy which floods about him, and he builds chiefly for shade and protection from the tropical rains. One flat roof-like structure in the collection, supported by poles, typifies this class of abodes, and a more elaborate example is the Samoan house, with thatched roof, post supports and raised floor.

The needs which prompt to house building in temperate climates are varied. One day will be cold, another warm, and rain and snow add to the variety. Safety is also to be considered, and the provision of a defense against wild beasts and hostile men—the habitation is not only a house, but a castle, especially as seasonal changes require that it be furthermore a store



IN ALASKA.

house, containing objects of temptation to the covetous or needy. The home of the arctic man is a burrow, like the home of his neighbors—the fox, wolf and bear. In this region he does not attempt to build, but crawls under ground. Where he cannot do this, he imitates the burrow with the snow hut.

In those arctic regions where drift wood abounds an underground house is made by the building of wooden frames, which, covered with turf, form the igloos of the Eskimo and the yurts of the Siberian native. Where ribs in places are used to form arches, over which earth is spread, and the entire lack of timber, or its substitute, compels the circumpolar man to use snow. Both the turf and the snow types of dwelling are attractively represented in the case, and added interest is given to the snow house by a presentation in section, showing the long entrance passages and the skin beds and fireplaces of the interior.

On the plains of the temperate zone the absence of forest materials makes residence in a tent imperative. In the Allegheny region the rectangular log cabin prevailed. Many people are under the impression that the red man learned of the invader to erect dwellings of timber, but if any imitation was practiced it was on the part of the white man, for the Indians used this form of shelter and protection before the advent of the European.

On the west coast the big trees were split in the construction of the great communal places of abode peculiar to these residents of North America. A very curious model of one is in the museum case. The type of architecture is more pretentious than that displayed in the simple log cabin; the great slanting roof required for its erection considerable architectural ability. The walls are decorated with curious designs, and from the en-



IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

trance rises a huge tree trunk, carved into grotesque images. In the tropics the palm, the bamboo and other growths give form to the architectural products of the natives.

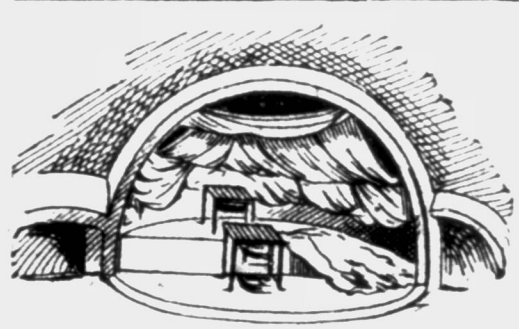
Thirdly will be presented the influence of family organization on the development of the house, and, finally,

ally, evolution, invention and progress will embrace the multitudinous designs of civilized conditions. "All the great forms of architecture," said the curator, "come out of some primitive form of abode."

"What peoples," he was asked, "live without homes of any kind?" "None. The crudest peoples will at least go into a cave or pile sticks against a rock."

The cave is conceded to be the primitive form of abode. Simple cave dwellers still live in the deep and torrid canons of the Sierra Madre, in Mexico. They were recently visited by a learned traveler, Mr. Carl Lumholtz, who finds them a very crude race (the Tarahumari), going about almost entirely naked, except in cold weather, and seldom adding anything in the way of improvement to the natural recesses in which they seek shelter. The cliff dwellings of the United States are quite different, being pretentious structures akin to the Pueblo town houses, which are well represented by extensive models in the museum.

Occasional references are made in ethnological writings to a somewhat obscure race, dwelling underground, in parts of Asia and Northern Africa. These people aggregate in towns, which, of course, cannot be seen by the traveler until close upon the entrances to the rooms excavated beneath the surface. The dead are placed above ground, these people reserving the sepulchre-like excavations



AN ESKIMO HUT.

for themselves during life. Their homes suggest the subterranean houses in which some residents of India take refuge from the heat—an unsatisfactory, cellar-like refuge, from which the occupants are glad enough to emerge into the more cheerful outdoor air.

Tree dwellers are found wherever danger from animals or water makes desirable an elevated domicile. Several models represent houses of the low lands of India perched on stilts, as a protection against poisonous insects, venomous snakes and dangerous quadrupeds.

Many of the Chinese live in boats, and in the Malay archipelago houses are built on great bundles of bamboo which float in the water—a model of one of these is contained in the collection.

"The house is the product of environment in some way or other; there is always a connection between them." One of the most interesting results of environment were the lake dwellings of prehistoric Switzerland. It was a social environment, for nothing but a desire for safety from human foes can be regarded as a motive sufficient to induce a people to move from the abundant land to habitations erected over the surface of a



SIAMESE FLOATING HOUSE.

body of water. Although some references to these tribes were made by the ancient classical writers, it was only in comparatively recent years that a somewhat thorough knowledge of their habits of life are status of civilization was obtained through archaeological study, following upon the discovery of the submerged remains of the ancient piles. Industrious search made known the existence of great numbers of these, and the ethnologist at work in the deposits under the long since destroyed platforms found that these lake dwellers made use not only of many of the domesticated animals and cultivated plants, including some cereals, that are in present use, but also the flesh of wild animals that long ago ceased to be included in the fauna of Southwestern Europe.

The Devastating London Fog.

Epping Forest, one of the few remaining stretches of primeval woodland in the vicinity of London, is not alone sustaining destruction by the invasion of rows of jaunty modern villas, but even the trees that remain are becoming sophisticated and cockney. The lichens and cryptogams once so common in the beautiful forest have almost entirely disappeared, and the vanishment is attributed to the encroachment of London fog and smoke. This is not a far-fetched idea, as it is stated that the famous hop gardens of the County Kent, in the vicinity of Maidstone, thirty miles away from the metropolis, sometimes show the effect of the London fog. One can readily understand why the recent story by a sensational novelist of the sudden asphyxiation of the whole 4,000,000 of the people of the great city, by means of a sudden and dense fog, should have bred a deep alarm, and have started a discussion that will not down, as to possible remedies.—Atlanta Journal.

The humming bird in protecting its nest, always flies at and pecks the eyes of its adversary. Crows have been found lately blind from the humming bird's bill.

New Palace of the German Imperial Parliament.



The new Imperial Parliament House in Berlin, which has cost upward of \$7,000,000, is one of the most striking of the public buildings in Europe. It was planned to be an appropriate outward expression of the legislative majesty of the German Nation.

When the foundation stone was laid in 1884 by Emperor William I., Bismarck, as one of the main founders of the Empire, struck the stone with the builder's hammer. As he did so, he said:

"Be this house forever a symbol of those indissoluble bonds which in the days of glory and enthusiasm united lands and sections in the German Empire."

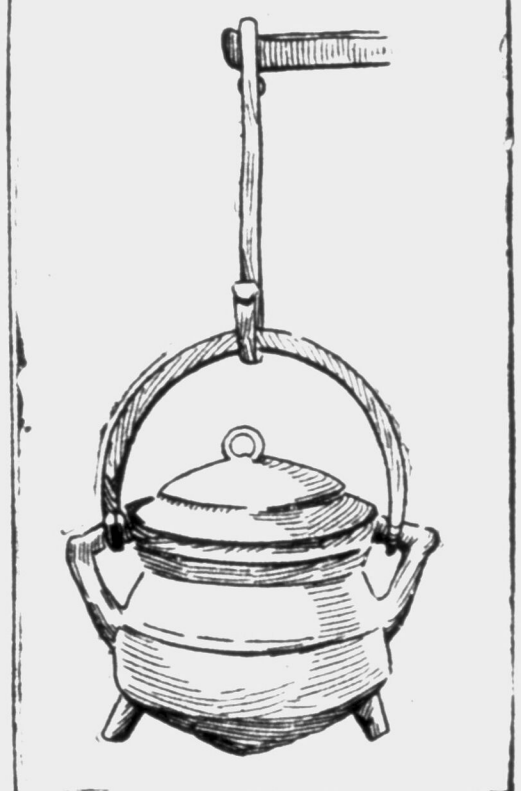
The palace stands on the east side of the broad Koenigsplatz, in the center of which rises to a height of 200 feet the monument of Victory, commemorating the three campaigns

(1864, 1866 and 1870) which made Germany one. It may be said that the building, which seems to be a mixture of many styles, is not altogether in harmony with the general architecture of the German capital or with German architecture generally, but what it may lack in harmony it makes up for in hugeness and in those florid details which seem to dominate latter-day Teutonic art.

The central dome of glass is surmounted by a gorgeously gilded cupola. The interior has been done with great elaboration, the carved woodwork of the assembly hall and committee rooms being exceedingly rich. The entrance hall is adorned with a large stained glass window, emblazoned with the arms of all the Federal States and free cities, and the light falls on a rich mass of variegated colors on the marble floor.

An Ancient Kettle.

Among the riches of mineral wealth and the products of the metallurgical arts in the mining building at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, there was not anything which attracted more serious interest on the part of those acquainted with the founding of metals than a modest glass case in the gallery of the building.



FIRST AMERICAN CASTING.

ing, containing a tiny iron kettle, of about one quart capacity, swinging on a miniature crane. The cause of this attraction was not due to any peculiarity of design or material or skill in workmanship, but to the fact that the kettle was well authenticated as the first casting made in America and the precursor of the vast iron industry of the country.

The kettle was cast at the Saugus Iron Works at Lynn, Mass., in 1642, probably in the autumn, and was given to Thomas Hudson, as the consideration for sixty acres of land, comprising a portion of the iron works

property. This Thomas Hudson was, undoubtedly, the younger brother of that name, of Henry (Hendrick) Hudson, the eminent English navigator. The kettle was kept as an heirloom in the direct descent from Thomas Hudson, for over a century, when it passed into the female line, and thence back into the possession of John E. Hudson, Esq., of Boston, a direct descendant, who presented it to the city of Lynn a few years ago. A number of the citizens caused it to be placed in a suitable case, with a table, and it is now kept in the city hall.—Cassier's Magazine.

A Prank of Girl Students.

A freshman of the Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich., is the laughing stock of his fellow-students over the treatment he received at the hands of the girl students, into whose company he presumed to thrust himself. He saw on the bulletin board a notice that the male members of the school would be admitted to the gymnasium while the girls were practicing, and in he went. He was the only man there, and the girls decided to give him a lesson. They invited him to take a hand at a game of basketball, which is as rough as football, and when they got him into the game they pummeled him to their heart's content. They then told him to get out, but before he could do so they turned out the lights and shoved him into the swimming tank, where he was nearly drowned before he could get out.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Feast for the Monkeys.

A feast was given recently at Fyzabad to 1000 monkeys, 500 Bairagis, and 100 Brahmins. A man who has been successful in a commercial enterprise gave the feast in fulfillment of a vow made to the monkey god, Hanuman. Mounds of sweetmeats were brought in for the entertainment, but the monkeys were first fed on soaked grain, in order that the consumption of sweetmeats by them might be less.—New York Dispatch.

Head of the House of Vanderbilt.



Cornelius Vanderbilt, the head of the house and the principal heir to the fortune founded by the famous old Commodore, is a modest and hardworking gentleman, in violent contrast with many other flamboyant triflers who move in his ultra exclusive social set. He seems to have a horror of publicity, and his many acts of philanthropy have been done without ostentation. Heretofore he has devoted his attention to his private affairs, the direction of his vast railroad interests and church work, but recently he has given indications of his intention to take a more active part in public matters. When the Committee of Seventy was formed in New York City to institute reforms in the municipal government he enrolled his name, and this is cited as his formal entrance into politics.

Love and Life.—The nude in art will not grace the White House. The painting of "Love and Life," presented to the government by George Frederic Watts, will be removed from the cellar of the executive mansion, where it has been lying since its arrival, and placed on exhibition at the Corcoran art gallery in Washington. The formal order directing the transfer of the picture to the trustees of the art gallery has been issued by the President. The order will be executed at once. This painting is considered to be one of Watt's masterpieces. It was turned over to the government upon the close of the Chicago exhibition to be placed in the national art gallery of the United States. As there is no national art gallery, there has been talk of hanging it in the White House, but the prudish objected, and it was bundled into the cellar of the executive mansion, where it has since remained.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

OLD IRONSIDES.—The Constitution may not, after all, be stationed in Boston for use of the naval reserves. The suggestion that the historic ship be repaired for such work has led to the proposition that the ship be fitted for actual service and used in the regular navy. It would require a large sum to accomplish this; almost as much money would be needed to put the Constitution in condition for sea service as would be required in building an entirely new vessel. The navy department's preliminary estimate of \$100,000 is intended to commence the work of rehabilitation. It will take fully \$400,000 more to furnish the vessel with new decks, spars, rigging, upper works, cabin accommodations, etc. The hull of the ship is expected to be in pretty good condition.

FAC-SIMILE STAMPS.—One of the most delicate and intricate questions ever submitted for a legal opinion to the department of justice has been asked of Atty.-Gen. Olney by the treasury department. It is whether stamp collectors have the right to print and sell fac-similes of United States and foreign postage stamps. The business has attained considerable proportions and the stamps turned out have gradually reached a perfection in artistic finish and coloring that makes them hardly distinguishable from the genuine. The best engravers and printers are employed in this work, and while Chief Hazen of the secret service does not charge that any such stamps, either foreign or domestic are used illegally, he contends that the possibilities for fraud or revenue are startling. In unscrupulous hands such stampdies could be utilized for wholesale frauds. Until the question is decided by the attorney-general the treasury department will confine its efforts to securing possession of dangerous stamp dies but will not undertake to confiscate the large stock of stamp albums in the hands of book sellers and others.

WANT MONEY BACK.—The Carnegie Steel Co., may attempt to secure from the government a remittal of the sum exacted from that company as a forfeit on its armor contract. It is stated that while they were in Washington Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Co., broached the matter to Sec. Herbert. A prominent officer, who is authority for this statement, says that the Carnegie people are determined to recover the fine imposed upon them on the ground that the company did not violate its contracts. The contract does not permit, they say, a penalty such as was imposed. The same officer is authority for the statement that if the government officers shall dispute the claims of the Carnegie Co., the company will carry the matter into the courts.

IN TEN DAYS.—Acting Secretary Hamlin has decided that owners, masters, etc., of American vessels, in order to receive the benefits of the law providing for the free withdrawal of supplies in foreign ports, should they become dissatisfied with the decisions of collectors of customs, must, within 10 days after payment of the duties, file notice of objection and appeal to the secretary of the treasury within 30 days to receive consideration.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Craigie has issued a circular informing postmasters of a reduction in the prices of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, after Jan. 1, 1895. The general public will not derive much benefit from the change, but buyers in large quantities will secure them a little cheaper. There are 11 varieties of envelopes affected, but Nos. 4 and 5 are those mostly used. The present price of No. 4 is \$21.80 per thousand, and purchasers of that number will save 8 cents. The price of No. 5 is \$22. Under the new rates 1000 of them can be bought for 20 cents less than that amount. The decrease in the price of the newspaper wrappers will be very trivial.

LOVE AND LIFE.—The nude in art will not grace the White House. The painting of "Love and Life," presented to the government by George Frederic Watts, will be removed from the cellar of the executive mansion, where it has been lying since its arrival, and placed on exhibition at the Corcoran art gallery in Washington. The formal order directing the transfer of the picture to the trustees of the art gallery has been issued by the President. The order will be executed at once. This painting is considered to be one of Watt's masterpieces. It was turned over to the government upon the close of the Chicago exhibition to be placed in the national art gallery of the United States. As there is no national art gallery, there has been talk of hanging it in the White House, but the prudish objected, and it was bundled into the cellar of the executive mansion, where it has since remained.

WILL NEVER RECODE.—A preliminary report has been made by an agent of the department of agriculture who is now in Germany, looking into the grounds for the German movement against American live cattle and dressed beef. He says that the general opinion among the importers is that the German authorities will never recode from the position they have taken unless they can be induced to revoke the prohibition order on condition that German veterinarians be employed to inspect the cattle and beef before they are loaded for transportation to Germany. Directors of the Hamburg American Packet Company have made a proposition to that effect to the German government. What the ultimate answer will be remains to be seen.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

[To make the following quotations of value to buyer and seller alike, it will be necessary to carefully note the prices of the various commodities which precede all articles quoted. In a market of this character it is impossible to give prices for every day of the week, but noting the general tendency of the market, those given will be found sufficiently close to enable dealers to base their transactions thereon.]

The local market for corn and oats continues quiet with prices about steady. The flour market is rather dull, with the bulk of the business doing confined to goods in transit at lake ports, which can be sold at a less price than the cost to ship. Millfeed is quiet. Butter is firm for choice fresh grades, with lower grades plenty and moving slow. Cheese is quiet, with eggs quoted steady for held stock. Poultry is quiet, with game in light supply. Apples are firm and Florida oranges scarce. Provisions are quoted steady but unchanged in price.

BUTTER.—Fresh creamery 24@25c; fair to good, 22@24c; fresh dairies, 21@22c; imitation, 18@20c; lard, 15@16c.

BEANS.—\$1.65@1.85 for pea, \$1.60@1.70 for medium red kidneys, \$2.05@2.15; foreign, \$1.65@1.70; Cal., \$2.10@2.20.

EGGS.—Fancy, 30@32c; best Eastern, 27c; western choice, 24c; Michigan, 25c.

BEEF.—Plate and extra \$9@11.00 per bbl; family and extra family \$7.50@11.00. Fresh beef, 4c@9c; hinds 6@13c; fores 3@6c.

CHEESE.—New, 11 1/4@11 1/2c for best Northern, 10 1/4c for Western.

COFFEE.—Rio, low ordinary, 18 1/4@18 1/2c; good, 16 1/2c; primes and fancy washed, nominal; Santos, 19@23c; Java Timor, 23@27c; Marnoubo, 23@23 1/2c; Jamaica, 20@23c; Costa Rica, 23@25c; Mexican, 21@24c; Guatemala, 23@24c; Mocha, 25 1/2@26c.

GRAIN.—New steamer yellow corn on spot, 54c; high mixed, 53 1/2c; No. 3 corn, 53c; no grade, 51@52c; to ship, Chicago No. 3 yellow, 55c; new country yellow, 53 1/2@54c; new high mixed 53@53 1/2c. Oats, clipped 41@41 1/2c; No. 2 white, 40 1/2c; No. 3 white, 40c; mixed, 38 1/2c; clipped for shipment, 40 1/2@41 1/2c; No. 2 white, 40@40 1/2c. Millfeed, to ship, \$17 for spring and 18@19 1/2 for winter bran, \$18 50@20 for middlings. Red dog flour, \$20@20 50; ground wheat, \$20 75. Gluten meal, to arrive \$21 50; cottonseed meal, \$21 for spot; \$20 75 to arrive. Hye, 66@68c.

FLOUR.—\$3.60@4.00 spring patents, special brands higher; \$3.10@3.35 for winter choice; \$2.85@3.25 clear and straight. Cornmeal—\$1.14@1.16 per bag, and \$2.50@2.55 per bbl. Oatmeal—\$1.30@1.40 for rolled and ground; cut, \$4.70@5.20. Hye flour—\$2.90@3.25.

FRUIT.—Apples, Kings, \$2.50@3 per bbl; Baldwins, \$1.75@2 per bbl; fancy higher; Greenings, \$1.75@2 per bbl; No. 2s, \$1@1.50. Cranberries, per bbl, \$10@12, fancy higher. Foreign fruits.—Lemons, choice Malaga, bxs, \$2.50@3; Florida \$2.25@2.75; fancy higher; oranges, Florida, fair to choice, \$1@1.75; fancy higher; grape fruit, \$2.50@3.00; fancy higher; Tangerines \$2.50@3.50; Mandarines, \$2@2.50; Malaga grapes, per bbl, \$3.50@7; bananas, No. 1s, \$1.25; fancy, \$1.50; eight hands, \$1; No. 2s, 80c; evaporated apples, dull, 6 1/2@8 1/2c; peanuts, 3 1/2@4 1/2c per lb; Hickory nuts, \$2.50@3 per bu.

MUTTON.—Lamb, 5@7c for good to choice; mutton, 5@6c; yearlings, 4@5c; veal, 8@10c.

MOLASSES.—New Orleans, fancy new 34@35c; choice, 28@32c; centrifugal, 12@18c; new fancy Ponce, 28@30c; choice to fancy, 25@27c; Mayaguez, 23@25c; Barbadoes, 23@25c; St. Kitts, 21@22c boiling, nominal, 14c.

POTATOES.—Bulk stock; Aroostook Hubbards, per bu., 55c; do. rose, 50@53c; N. H. Hubbons, 50@53c; N. Y. white stock, 53@55c; Virginia sweets, \$1@1.50 per bbl; Jersey do., \$1.50@2.

POULTRY.—Fowls, Northern, 10@12c; fancy higher; chickens, Northern, choice, 13@14c; fancy higher; fowls, Western, 10@12c; feed chickens, 1@12c; Northern turkeys, 12@14c; Western turkeys, 11@12c; choice ducks, 10@12c.

PORK.—\$15.50 for long and short cuts and heavy backs; light backs, \$14.50; lean ends, \$16. Fresh ribs, 7 1/2c; sausages, 7 1/2c; sausage meat, 6 1/2c; hams 9 1/2@10 1/2c; smoked shoulders, 7 1/2c; corned shoulders, 7c; bacon, 10c; Firebrand, 7 1/2c; pails, 8 1/2@8 3/4c; city dressed hogs, 7c; country, 6c.

RICE.—Patna rice is quoted at 4 1/2c; Japan, 4 1/4@4 1/2c.

SUGAR.—Refiners' prices: Cutloaf, 4 1/4c; crushed, 4 1/4c; domestic, lb, 4 1/4c; cubes, 4 1/4c; pulverized, 4 1/4c; powdered, 4 1/4c; granulated, 4 1/4c. A's, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; ex-C's, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; bag yellows, 3 1/4@3 3/4c. For lots of 100 barrels or more, drawback of 3c and 1-16 allowed. Wholesale grocers' prices: Granulated, med, in large bbls, 4c; do in small bbls, 4 06c; fine in large bbls, 4 08c; do in small bbls, 4 06c. Granulated at retail, 4 1/2c.

SPICES.—Black pepper, 8@9c; white pepper, 10@13c; cayenne, 8@9c; cloves, Amboy, 18@19; Zanzibar, 16@18c; cassia, 8@10c; Saigon, 30@35c; ginger, 14@16c; Cochin ginger, 14@17c; Jamaica ginger, 19@22c; nutmegs, 55@65c; mace, 56@60c; Cream of tartar continues unchanged. Crystals 20@21c; ground and packed, for trade, 21@22c. Starch, potato 3 1/2@3 3/4c; corn, 2@2 1/2c; wheat, 5 1/2@6c.

SEED.—\$2.80@3.00 for timothy, \$2.75 @ 2.80 for red top, with reseeded at 13 1/2@13 3/4c; clover, 10@11 1/2c. Peas, 1@1.10 for best Canada, \$1.05 for Northern green, and \$1.15 for Western green. Hay, choice new 14.50@15.50; lower grades, \$10@14. Straw, \$10.50@11.50 for rye, \$8.50 for oat.

TEAS.—Japan teas, low grade, 12@15c; choice, 23@24c; low grade Amoy, 12@15c; good to medium, 16@20c; rood medium, 21@23c; fine, 24@27c; finest, 28@32c; 18@15c; for common; good, 16@17c; superior, 17@20c; Formosa, common, 16@22c; good, 23@25c; superior, 27@29c; fine, 33@38c; finest, 42@48c; choice, 48@52c; choicest, 55@60c.

TRUCK.—Cabbage, 60c per bbl; onions, \$2 per bbl; beets, 25c per bu; marrow squash, \$12 per ton; turnips, \$15 per ton; Hubbard, \$20 per ton; Bay State, \$15 per ton; carrots, 40c per bu; rutabaga, "cukes," 80c per 100; turnips, 60c per bbl; celery, \$4@5.50 per 3 doz. box; oyster plant, 75c per doz; lettuce, 75c per doz; parsley, 50c per box; pumpkins, 50c per bbl; radishes, 35@40c per doz bunch; 8c string beans, \$1.50 per cte; spinach, 65c per bbl.

Superintendent Gilbert, of the St. Paul Public Schools, tells the "Sunbeam" men of the New York Sun a story to illustrate the practical results of moral and humane training, especially in schools. Thanksgiving has been made a subject of discussion in the schools for some years past, with the result that the children took voluntarily to contributing great wagon loads of food and other creature comforts to the poor on that festive. One text book of the school is a somewhat famous little volume teaching the lesson of kindness to brutes, and the effect of its teachings came out one Thanksgiving Day, when the boys, finding the horse was to draw a load of their gifts without a blanket, stripped off their coats to cover the animal while they loaded the wagon.

A Dreamer.
He is a dreamer, let him pass,
He reads the writing in the grass;
His seeing soul in raptures goes
Beyond the beauty of the rose;
He is a dreamer and doth know
To sound the fairest depths of woe,
His days are calm, majestic, free,
He is a dreamer, let him be.

He is a dreamer, all the day
Blest visions throng him on his way,
Past the far sunset and the light,
He is a dreamer—God! to be
Apostle of Infinity,
And mirror truth's translucent gleam—
He is a dreamer, let him dream.

He is a dreamer; for all time
His mind is married into rhyme,
The light that ne'er on land or sea
Hath blushed to him in poetry.
He is a dreamer and hath caught
Close to his heart, a hope, a thought,
A hope of immortality,
He is a dreamer, let him be.

He is a dreamer: lo, with thee
His soul doth weep in sympathy,
He is a dreamer, and doth long
To glad the world with happy song,
He is a dreamer—in a breath
He dreams of love, of life, and death,
Oh, man, oh, woman, lad and lass,
He is a dreamer, let him pass.

—ROBERT LOVEMAN, in *Ladies Home Journal*.

AN OLD MAN'S WHIM.

"They would get married," said Uncle Paul, grimly. "It isn't my fault that their husbands are dead, and they're left with families to bring up. I advised 'em to stay single."

"But it would be your fault," said the mild clergyman, "if they starved or suffered."

"I don't see why."

"Because you have plenty of this world's goods, and they are poor; because you have but yourself to support, and they have little one's dependent on them."

"Oh, fudge!" said Uncle Paul. "I don't keep a poor-house, and I'm sure I pay sufficient taxes to all the charitable institutions to free me from any extra demands. I told both of 'em how it would be; but Hester always was a self-willed creature, and Letitia had a fashion of insisting upon her own way."

"Very well," said the City Missionary. "I can't pretend to argue with you upon the subject. I only state facts, and leave the rest to your own conscience."

So he went his way, leaving Uncle Paul Sheffield alone in the dingy little room that he called his office.

"I told 'em how it would be," repeated Uncle Paul mentally, when he was by himself. "I was willing to keep them and do for them as long as they were contented to stay. But nobody can expect me to shoulder their whole families now."

He resolutely took up his pen and recommenced writing entries in the fat old ledger which lay on the desk; but for all that, the rose-bud faces of his nieces, Hetty and Letty, as they used to look, flitting around his big arm-chair, would continue to haunt him.

"Pshaw!" he said, at last, as he dropped his pen: "I wish that meddling minister would have been obliging enough to mind his own business. I suppose I must do something for one of 'em, but which shall it be? Hetty used to have the prettiest face and the most coaxing voice, but then Letty had a still, velvet-footed way of always doing just what you wanted. Hetty sang like a lark all the old songs I liked to hear, but Letty would play back-gammon by the hour, and never get tired. Well, well, it's hard to make a choice."

A week had elapsed and Letitia Carver sat alone by the desolate hearth-stone sewing, her little ones at school, the fire subdued to the fewest lumps of coal consistent with caloric life, when the door opened, and her cousin, the other young widow entered.

"Isn't it a shame!" cried Mrs. Hewitt indignantly. "Of course you received a bundle too!"

"I don't think I quite understand what you mean, Hetty," said Mrs. Carver.

"Mean! I mean that Uncle Paul Sheffield is the stingiest, most parsimonious old miser in existence. To dare to send a bundle of old clothes to my door, as if I were a common beggar, with an insulting note stating that as he had understood I had two boys, I might very easily out the garments over into something useful. I was so angry that I cried!"

"Angry! What for? I can get quite a good suit out of them for each of my little men! Paul and Robbie are both small, and—"

"Letty Carver," cried her cousin wrathfully, "you have no more spirit than a wooden image."

Letty smiled and shook her head mournfully.

"I cannot sit tamely by, Hester, and hear my little ones crying."

"Pshaw!" said Hetty imperiously. "I am not yet reduced to be the recipient of such charity as that, from a man like Uncle Paul, who rolls in gold."

"It is his own money, Hetty, and he has a right to do with it as he pleases. When we married against his wishes, we both tacitly abandoned all claim to his wealth."

"I don't agree with you there," said Mrs. Hewitt, haughtily tossing her head. "And you've actually begun to rip up the odious old things!"

"See," said Letty holding up the section of a well-worn waistcoat, with a faint smile, "I am diligent at work at it now."

"I sold mine to a rag-man," said Mrs. Hewitt indifferently. "What's that you are taking out of the pocket?" she added, with a quick start. "A ten-dollar bill?"

Mrs. Carver unfolded at the same moment a tiny slip of crumpled paper, tucked far down into one of the pockets. It actually was, as her cousin had said, a ten-dollar bill.

"You are in luck," cried Hetty. "I wish I had thought to look into the pockets of mine before I left the rag-man have them; but it isn't at all likely that the old skinflint would make more than one mistake of the kind. What shall you do with it, Letty?"

"Do with it?" repeated Mrs. Carver, opening her mild eyes in surprise. "I shall take it to Uncle Paul at once. It is, as you yourself say, a mistake."

"But he has given you the suit?"

"He never intended to give me the money, and I have no right to appropriate it. Mrs. Hewitt drew a long inspiration of contemptuous amazement.

"Letty, you are too absurdly Quixotic for anything. You don't deserve good luck, if you fling it about after this fashion."

"I certainly should not deserve good luck if I acted dishonestly in even so small a matter as this."

"I don't call ten dollars a small sum to you, whatever it may be to Uncle Paul. Take my advice, Letty; keep the money, and hold your tongue. You need it and he don't, and he never will be a bit the wiser. What are you trying on your bonnet for?"

"I am going to Uncle Paul," was the quiet reply, as Mrs. Carver folded a faded black cashmere shawl across her slender shoulders.

"You are determined."

"Yes!"

"Then I'll go with you," said Hetty. "Perhaps between us both we can manage to shame the old screw out of a little of his surplus cash."

"Hetty."

"I mean it, Letitia. He used to pretend to be fond of us—"

"Until we set his wishes and judgment at defiance, and proclaimed ourselves entirely independent of his will."

Hester Hewitt shook her head; her willful nature was entirely unconvinced, but she abandoned the argument temporarily.

Uncle Paul Sheffield sat alone in his "den" when his office-boy announced:

"Two ladies, sir, to see you!"—an announcement almost instantaneously followed by the apparition of the two pale young widows, in their mourning weeds.

"Well, girls!" said Uncle Paul, sticking his pen behind his ear, as composedly as if it had only been six days since he had seen them, instead of six years; "sit down—sit down!"

Mrs. Hewitt obeyed; but Letty Carver advanced to her uncle's desk, and laid the ten-dollar bill upon its blotted surface of green baize. Uncle Paul surveyed her from behind the moon-like orbs of his silver mounted spectacles.

"Eh! what's this?" he asked, with apparent unconsciousness. "What's this?"

"You were kind enough, Uncle," began Letty hesitatingly, "to send me some clothes to make over for the children. I found this money in the waistcoat pocket, when I was ripping it up this morning."

"You did, eh?" said Uncle Paul reflectively. And then, turning his moon spectacles suddenly on his other niece, he demanded, with embarrassing abruptness:

"And you, Mrs. Hester, what became of the ten-dollar bill that was in the waistcoat pocket of your bundle? Eh?"

Hester hesitated, turned first scarlet, then pale, and was obliged to stammer forth:

"I—I didn't suppose I could make the old garments useful, so I sold them to a rag-man."

"For twenty-five cents?"

"No, uncle, for two nice china vases."

"Two fiddlesticks!" barked Uncle Paul sharply. "Too shiftless to make over a good suit of half-worn clothes—too proud to work for your own living, but not too sensitive to expect others to do it for you—you're the same Hetty that you always were! Even the sea of trouble you have gone through hasn't changed you, and I don't believe anything will but death."

"Uncle!" faltered Hetty, beginning weakly to cry, the worst policy she could possibly have adopted, if she had only known it.

"Yes," went on Uncle Paul, rumpling his hair over his eyebrows; "I put the two bills in the two waistcoat pockets to try you two girls. One of 'em is sold to a rag-man; the other has come back to me. I accept the omen. Letty, my lass, you and your little ones may return back to the old nest again. If the boys are like you, I shall take to 'em."

"But, uncle," whispered Hetty through her tears, "what shall I do?"

"Sell yourself to the rag-man!" quoth the old man, waxing grimly facetious. "Don't I tell you I'll have nothing more to do with you?"

And no tears nor entreaties on the part of either Hetty or Letty could move the old man's adamant resolve. Hetty had sealed her own doom and her more thrifty cousin had become a presumptive heiress, all through an old man's whim. —New York News.

Duck-Incubating in Canton.

I don't remember having seen half a dozen chickens anywhere in and around Canton, but I suppose I must have seen a million ducks, alive and dead. Large buildings are erected entirely for their incubation. Perhaps it is no exaggeration to say that not one out of every ten thousand Cantonese ducks ever saw its mother, or knew any other preceptor of its duckling web-steps than the duck-boy.

The incubating buildings were heated by wood fires, and divided into rooms where the eggs were differently arranged. Formerly the temperature was judged by those in charge, but of late years this method has been abandoned, and in the house that I saw thermometers were hanging in every room. In some rooms the eggs were placed in flat padded baskets, in others in deep barrels padded and lined, or again, in other rooms, they were covered with matting upon enormous shelves with a high beading running all round. This was when the time approached for the young ducks to break the shell and to come out. When fairly out, they were kept for some little time upon these shelves and fed upon soft rice, but rarely more than a few days elapsed before a duck-boat came along and bought up a whole houseful of them. If by any chance the young birds were not sold, boys attached to the establishment took charge of them, and herded them out. —Century.

Electricity in a Thunderstorm.

What produces the electricity in a thunderstorm? This question, of perennial interest both to the scientific man and the ordinary inquirer, can scarcely be said to be completely and satisfactorily solved. It has, however, generally been supposed that the big drops in a thunder shower were the result of electrification, for working an electrical machine in a fog causes the minute drops to adhere together and form larger ones. But now come developments that render it probable that the big drops are not results, but causes at least, of part of the electricity manifested. When a drop splashes on a metal plate, the latter becomes electrified, and it is now believed that every such drop carries a double layer of electricity, positive and negative. On the drop these neutralize each other, but the splash dissipates one, and so renders the other evident. The same thing would happen if two drops splashed against each other in the air, as must often be the case, and hence, perhaps by the aggregation of millions of such splashes, comes the lightning bolt that rends the oak or shatters the spire. —New York Times.

Is an Eel a Fish?

Is an eel a fish? was the question argued at the North London police court the other day. Five men had been summoned for fishing at night in the Lea contrary to the by-laws of the conservancy board. One of the defendants pleaded that he had yet to learn that an eel was a fish. "The great Frank Beckland," he said, "doubted it, because eels have been found traveling across grass at night-time." This ingenious plea did not strike the magistrate favorably, and he fined the defendants. —Chicago Herald.

Winnipeggoe is the "beautiful lake of the highland."

A TORPEDO TERROR.

Uncle Sam's New and Formidable Submarine Cruiser.

It Fires Dynamite Cartridges While Under Water.

The Naval Board of Bureau Chiefs has recommended to Secretary Herbert that a submarine torpedo boat be constructed of the type invented by John P. Holland of New York city. The department will spend \$200,000 in thoroughly testing the boat, and it is believed that it will completely change the present torpedo tactics.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat is constructed of wood and is shaped like a cigar. It is fifty feet in length and measures eight feet in diameter across the thickest part. The movements of the boat are controlled by a man in the turret, a small chamber in the middle of the hull, provided with a dome shaped cap, says the New York World. The steersman looks through small glass bull's eyes, which are placed all around the dome at such a distance apart that every pair of bull's eyes correspond in position with the eye of the observer.

By a simple pressure of a lever the boat can be sunk to any desired depth brought to the surface at any time and propelled in any direction. The sinking or raising of the hull is performed by admitting or expelling water from the chambers constructed for the purpose. This is done by means of compressed air, while the boat is propelled by a screw operated by a petroleum engine. The powerful rudders will serve to govern the movements and position of the boat when it is in motion, and an upward turn of the horizontal rudder will make the boat dive under the water to any desired depth when it is going full speed. When stationary the water-tanks are necessary to do this.

The submarine boat can be used for a variety of purposes in war. There is a device for discharging torpedoes at the bow, and nitro-glycerine cartridges can be attached and exploded by electricity when the boat has retired to a safe distance. Another method of attack would be to fire a steel-pointed cartridge into the ship's bottom and explode it in the same manner after the torpedo boat has beat a retreat. Just before firing the gun, which is situated at the bow, the muzzle of the gun is raised a little out of the water by depressing the stern. When the gun is fired the recoil will force the boat beneath the surface, and nothing but a few bubbles will be left for the enemy to see. The placing of cartridges under the hull of an enemy's vessel is accomplished while the boat is completely submerged, and no intimation whatever is given of its approach.

Extending upward from the turret is a long tube, six or eight feet in length, which is provided at the top with an inclined mirror. At the bottom of the tube is a camera lucida, and the surrounding objects above water are thus clearly shown to the operator in the tube below. This renders it unnecessary to raise the boat above water in order to take observations, and the only visible portion of the torpedo boat is the small portion of the tube reaching above water. In rough weather, or when descending to any depth, the tube is closed by an automatic arrangement.

Provision is made for allowing a diver to leave the boat when it is under the surface, and the crew can do the same if for any reason it should become disabled. At the preliminary tests some years ago in the Narrows, the boat was sunk completely to the bottom, and the fact of the diver being able to operate from the boat renders it available for submarine operations in peace as well as in war.

If the new submarine boat comes up to expectations the amount of damage it will be able to inflict is appalling. The boat itself is in no danger from the guns of an enemy, because it is unnecessary to expose anything but the top of the tube during its hostile operations.

In the experimental trips made by Lieutenant Zolinski, at Fort Hamilton, a speed of nine miles an hour was reached. This speed was obtained when the boat was completely submerged. As the apparatus for working the boat is in triplicate, and in some operations different means can be employed for the same purpose. This reduces to a minimum the danger of disablement.

The salary list of the English House of Lords amounts to over \$300,000, of which the Lord Chancellor, as Speaker, takes \$20,000, and the Sergeant-at-Arms \$7,500.

For Weak Stomachs.

In Dr. Fowler's opinion little progress had been made in determining the vital, spiritual, chemical and muscular nature of the stomach since the wonderful studies made by Dr. Dumont, United States Army, of the digestive faculties of the Canadian boatman, S. Martin, through a hole in his side, which enabled Dr. Dumont to study the organ under all conditions.

Dr. Fowler's method with his patients was first to insist on thorough mastication and to put them on a limited diet. Man, he remarked, is the only cooking animal. There are various kinds of cooking, as we know. Digestion has stood still, but cooking has advanced. Gluttony and cooking are responsible for digestive ills.

Patients under his care, Dr. Fowler observed, must forego all fermentations, carbohydrates, and hydrocarbons. Above all, turkey and chicken—in fact, all poultry—are to be excluded from the bill of fare. Also prohibited are purges, pork, veal, stews, pastry, pudding, ice cream, malt liquors, champagne, clarets cooked oysters, and clams.

The doctor is particular about cheese, but sanctions the eating of raw oysters and clams, broiled fish, roast beef, broiled steaks, roast mutton, chops, ham, spinach, cabbage sprouts, and asparagus, without sauces, and copious libations of water.

He thoroughly believes in stomach irrigation and washing by the tube. Soda crackers are prohibited. Bread is given sparingly. Well-cooked toast is approved of.

If the patient does not get along on this limited diet he gets a less generous regimen. If he gets weak, recourse is had to a preparation of milk. Ordinary milk always makes a clot in the stomach. To prevent this, a gruel is made by boiling farina a whole day. Strained, it becomes a gruel, of which two tablespoonfuls are mixed with a glass of boiling milk, and in certain cases two teaspoonfuls of essence of beef are added. This treatment has had remarkable results. —New York Times.

Chinese Boats Propelled by Treadmills

The stern-wheeled paddle-boats puzzled me greatly. I could see no funnel, no smoke, nor any of the usual accessories of a steamer, yet the wheels revolved as in a steamer. When one of them came close to me, however, the mystery was made clear. Under the deck of the boat—indeed, there were usually two or three decks, and a vast number of passengers—near the stern were three or four wooden drums running the whole width of the boat. The drums had cams, or steps, attached to them, and a row of men at each drum, holding on to a handle above, stepped from cam to cam as their weight brought them round, just as if they were working in a treadmill; the faster they stepped the faster the ship went. The gearing from the drums to the paddle-wheel was of the most primitive description. Occasionally, when the wind was fair, large sails were hoisted and sideboards to prevent leeway were put down; but even then the men on the treadmill did not cease working. —Century.

Bee Culture a State Industry.

Agriculture in New Mexico is beginning to assume considerable proportions under conditions similar to those which have long made that branch of husbandry a profitable industry in California. The field particularly is in Eddy county, in the southeastern corner of the territory, where there are several successful bee ranches. One farmer, with 150 hives, supplies the town of Eddy with honey, and he expects to ship \$1000 worth of comb honey to eastern markets next year. It is an Arcadian industry, traditionally associated with the culture of the vine, and should prove exceedingly profitable in that region of grain and alfalfa fields, vineyards and exuberant wild flowers. —New York Sun.

A Substitute for Dinner.

Edwin—What! nothing in the house to eat, dearest? Why, I gave you a check this morning.

Angelina—Yes, I know; but I saw the most lovely Burmese gong—awfully fashionable just now, you know—and I couldn't resist the temptation to buy it.

Edwin—But what shall we do for dinner?

Angelina—We can listen to the gong. —London Globe.

Particulars Required.

"He called me a gibbering idiot," shouted the violent man. "Now I ask you candidly, what do you think of that?"

"I should first wish to know just what he meant by gibbering." —Detroit Tribune.

The Eleventh Census.

The results of the Eleventh Census are substantially in the hands of the public printer, or have already been published. Exclusive of printing and binding, it will have cost not less than \$10,000,000. For the enormous expenditure the public will obtain reports twenty-five quarto volumes of about one thousand pages each, a compendium in three parts, and an abstract, of one small volume, all filled mainly with tables showing in detail and aggregate the population and material condition of the country, the resources of Alaska, and the condition and progress of the Indian.

Notwithstanding the increased number of inquiries, that office has tabulated a greater portion of the information gathered than was done in the taking of the Tenth Census, and the future historian will find little lack of data from which to determine for the year 1890 the material and social condition of the country. The reports of the Eleventh Census will furnish information as follows:

Of Population.—The total, 62,622,250, will be shown by State, county, city, town, township, borough, village, or precinct, being the official basis for the apportionment of Congressional representation. This total will also be classified by States and principal cities, by sex and color, of which the totals are as follows:

Males	32,067,880
Females	30,554,370
White	54,983,930
Negro	7,470,049
Chinese	107,475
Japanese	2,039
Civilized Indians	58,906

No section, industry, race, sex, or color has been omitted; and while the reports may attract little attention today, in years to come they will be of priceless value. Under a carefully guarded glass case in the British Museum are a few black-lettered volumes which money cannot buy. They are the Domesday-books, containing the surveys of the estates of England, with names of the owners of each estate therein, location and principal characteristics, prepared by William the Conqueror, preparatory to the general confiscation which followed his accession to the throne. Far more valuable a thousand years hence will be the census reports now being printed, especially taken in connection with the bound volumes of original schedules on which they are based, which schedules will show the name, age, sex, occupation, parentage, nativity, and social condition of every person alive in this country on June 1, 1890. —Harper's Weekly.

Daniel Boone's Gun.

It is reported that a relic of great historic value has just been brought to Charleston, W. Va. It is the gun used by Daniel Boone, and has been in the family of Nathan Boone Van Bibber ever since Boone's day. The stock and barrel of the gun are five feet four inches long; it carries an ounce ball; still has its original old-fashioned flint lock, and is yet capable of doing good work. The gun was given by Boone to his friend, Mathias Tice Van Bibber. Tice Van Bibber carried it and did good execution at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. He carried it on hunting and trapping trips as far west as the Osage River, and throughout the War of 1812. The original powder horn and bullet molds are with the gun; also a very old shot pouch, a pocket compass with a sun dial attachment and a steel spear-pointed needle for fixing buffalo hides to dry; also a tally stick and a part of his commission as a captain in the War of 1812, and an old well-worn butcher knife, which belonged to Isaac Van Bibber, who was killed at Point Pleasant. When he was found nine Indian scalps, raised by his knife, were in his pouch. Tice used the knife as long as he lived. At his death Mathias Van Bibber left these relics to Captain C. R. Van Bibber, the first white child born in Nicholas County, and at his death, a few years ago, they were left to his son, Nathaniel Boone Van Bibber, the present owner. —New Orleans Picayune.

GOVERNOR TURNER, of Tennessee, indicated his purpose to cause an investigation of the recent election which resulted in the apparent success of Colonel H. Clay Evans, the Republican candidate for Governor.

Women, Isn't This Worth Believing?

Such cases as this of Mrs. M. F. Fozzy, of Campello, Mass., speak volumes.

She says: "I was very sick. I did not ever expect to get up again. Menstruations had stopped suddenly. The pains all through my body were terrible. As a last resort I sent for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a box of her Liver Pills. I also used a package of her Sana-tive Wash."

"Relief came at once, and to-day I am a well woman. Menstruations regular, no backache, entirely cured of leucorrhœa and bearing-down pains. Nothing can equal Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines for women, young or old. It cures permanently all forms of female complaints."



EAST LEXINGTON LOCALS.

—Look out, the minstrels — "home-made" will give us a treat some time this month.

—The walking this week has baffled description. Horses as well as individuals have to be well shod this winter.

—Next Sunday morning Rev. G. W. Cooke will preach on St. Francis of Assisi and lessons from his life for the present day.

—The Harrington will contest was called again this week, at East Cambridge, and many of our people went as witnesses.

—In our circuit for news this week it is very rarely that we ever found that commodity so scarce, there being very few items of any kind.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett Harrington are receiving congratulations on the birth of a little daughter, which came as a New Year's gift to brighten their home.

—Every one is busy taking account of stock at the beginning of the new year and seeing where they stand pecuniarily, if not morally and intellectually.

—At time of writing the East Lexington Brass Band assembly has not come off, but we are fearful, as in the past, the weather, either above or below, won't be very inviting.

—The amount of money contributed for the family in need here, which was mentioned in our last issue, far exceeds \$60, and all of it was contributed, we are informed, very cheerfully.

—The Guitar, Banjo and Mandolin Club met, last Monday evening, with Miss Eva Whittemore. The members of this club manifest great interest, and by the aid of Miss Ladd (their teacher) are becoming quite famous musicians.

—Sunday evening there was a good vesper service and the pastor gave a short sermon on "Forgiving and being forgiven," basing it upon events in the life of Christ, whose whole life was imbued with the forgiving spirit.

—The Band of Mercy meets Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All are welcome. Subject, "Elephants," which is a little large for the little folks, but we hope they will find out all they can about this wonderful animal.

—Mr. William H. Baldwin, of Boston, was unable to preach at Follen church, last Sabbath morning, owing to a cold, and perhaps it was just as well, on account of the storm and bad travelling, but Rev. G. W. Cooke preached an interesting and practical sermon on the New Year, its duties and responsibilities.

—For some time there have been two magazine clubs in our village, but now one has left the ranks. There are eight members and eight magazines, the latter being as follows: Century, Atlantic, Harper's, Scribner's, Munsey's, New England, Home Journal and Harper's Young People.

—The different working branches of the Follen church have been very quiet this week, at least there has been no public entertainment, but the Follen Alliance held its fortnightly meeting, yesterday afternoon, and the ladies were busy sewing. The Follen "Lend-a-Hand" and "Wide Awake" met, last Saturday afternoon, at Follen Hall.

—Next Sunday evening, January 13th, at 6.45, Mrs. Judith W. Andrews, of Boston, will lecture on "My visit to India last summer." Mrs. Andrews is well known in Boston and once was president of the National Woman's Alliance. We feel sure her lecture will be very interesting, as she will tell us what she saw with her own eyes.

—We understand that next Wednesday evening, January 16th, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cooke and Miss Florence Cooke invite all the young people to meet with them at Emerson Hall, at 7.30, p. m. Mr. Alonzo Cole, of Dorchester, will read a paper on the work of the "Shut-in Society." Readings, music and refreshments will follow.

—Miss Clark, of North Easton, a teacher in the Adams school, went home to spend the Christmas vacation, and just before its close she was taken sick with scarlet fever. Some of her family had previously been sick with the disease but had recovered. Miss Clark's pupils and her many friends here sympathize with her and regret her absence. Miss Gertrude Pierce is substituting for her during her illness.

—We think the ill fates must hover around the watering trough at the corner of Middle street and Massachusetts avenue, for the town is supposed to pay for water all the year for horses. At all seasons there is something wrong and no water in that trough, and this generally lasts quite a time. We wonder the agent for the prevention of cruelty to animals doesn't make an inspecting tour, for the disappointed looks of the horses is pitiable, as cold weather does not prevent thirst.

—We gladly copy the following, by request, from "The Open Church," for January:—"About 225 books have just been sent to Hanover, Me., as a nucleus for a public library for that town. The Lend-a-Hand raised \$30 for books and Mr. Cooke procured and gave something over 100 volumes. He interested Mr. Alfred Pierce in the project, who generously promised to send 100 volumes now and about 25 each year for five years, and in consideration of this gift the library is to be known as the 'Pierce Library' of Hanover, Me."

Cure for Headache.
As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at the drug store of A. A. Tilden, Arlington, and H. A. Perham, Lexington.

Bill-heads, Note-heads, Letter-heads, Circulars, and Programmes at short notice at this office.

Arlington Heights Locals.

—The dance at Crescent Hall, takes place this (Friday) evening.

—Prof. Harmon will occupy the pulpit at the Union chapel, Sunday forenoon and evening.

—We were misinformed in regard to the date of the installation of the officers of Circle Lodge. It will occur Friday evening, Jan. 18th.

—Mrs. Hewitson, we are glad to learn, has returned to her home and is doing nicely. After years of suffering her friends have reason to believe that she is to be restored at last to permanent health.

—There has been no walking to speak of over the hill this week, but the wading has been capital. It is quite remarkable, under the circumstances, that there are no drowning accidents to report.

—The chemical engine responded to an alarm of fire but had only gone a short distance before the all out signal was sounded. The alarm sounded was from box 21, located on Union street, at the extreme lower end of the town.

—The subject of the Christian Endeavor meeting held by the young people of the Union Parish, Sunday evening, will be "Soul hunger and soul food," with reference found in Ps. 4:1-12. Mr. Rockwood will lead the meeting.

—Rev. Robt. E. Ely, pastor of the Union Parish, left at the conclusion of his duties at the church, Sunday evening, for Philadelphia, where he has been the guest of friends while enjoying a brief and well earned respite from his arduous duties.

—The Tip-top Whist Club met at the home of Mr. Edw. P. White, on Wednesday evening. A very enjoyable evening was spent by the members, Mr. and Mrs. Brookway taking the first prizes, Mr. H. Kendall the second gentleman's and Mrs. Gorham the second prize for the ladies.

—Miss Evans must have found it rather trying to settle down to humdrum duty after her participation in the gayeties and interesting sights at the national capital. She spent the recent holiday vacation with relatives and friends in Washington, D. C.

—We are informed that Mr. Henry W. Berthrong has an interest in a gold mine located in Vermont, which promises to be lucrative to its owner, if worked. Prof. Free has made a critical examination of the premises and returned a favorable commentary on the mine and its capacity.

—We understand that our old neighbor, Mr. T. A. Jernegan and family, have decided to return to the Heights to live in the near future. We will be glad to welcome them but trust we shall not lose the present occupants of Mr. Jernegan's house. Mr. Pope and his family have endeared themselves to many in this vicinity.

—At the annual meeting of the Crescent Hill Improvement Association, held on Thursday evening, January 3rd, the following officers were elected:—

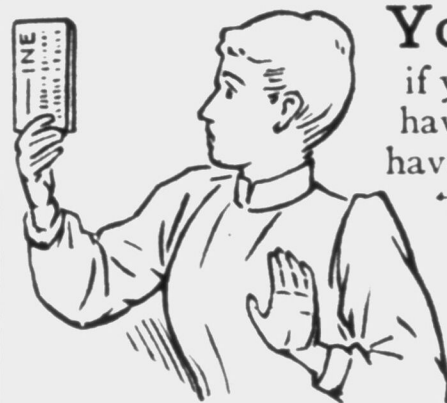
President.—H. Thomas Elder.
Vice-president.—James H. Colpitt.
Treasurer.—Francis B. Records.
Secretary.—Thomas Swadkins, Jr.
Executive Committee.—Dan G. Drew, Charles H. Bartlett, Wm. J. McAllister, Francis B. Records, Jr., Henry K. Brown, Charles King, Walter C. Libbey.

—The annual meeting of the Evangelical Parish was held at the chapel, Monday evening. There was just a quorum present and it was therefore decided to hold over the present board of officers till a more convenient season for the election. The matter of finances was discussed to some extent and other business pertaining to the parish transacted. Rev. A. E. Woodsum will continue to act as pastor of the parish till the expiration of his term in April, at which time he will have served the parish for three years.

—The quarterly parish meeting of the Union Parish was preceded by a supper and social, Tuesday evening. There was an exceptionally good attendance which was particularly gratifying, but unexpected on account of the bad walking. Supper was served at half-past six and the ladies of the Guild having it in charge provided an appetizing repast. A brief time following the supper was devoted to a sociable among those present, then the parish was called to order to transact the current business. Mr. Geo. Perkins, chairman of the standing committee, presided. Mr. Minot Bridgman, the clerk, read the records and it was voted to accept the various reports tendered. A resolution drawn up by Mr. Eugene Carver, pertaining to the interests of the Union and Evangelical parishes, was presented and carried by a practically unanimous vote of the meeting. The meeting was a particularly harmonious one and its results altogether gratifying.

Afflicted With Rheumatism.
Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., says: "I was afflicted with rheumatism in my back all last winter. It was so severe at times that I could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. I tried different remedies without receiving any relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days, according to directions, my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. I have since recommended it to others and know they have been benefited by its use. For sale by A. A. Tilden, Arlington and H. A. Perham, Lexington Druggist."

Crescent Hall Grocery,
GEORGE F. REED, Prop.,
Park ave. Arlington Ht's,
DEALER IN
CHOICE AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs
Order team delivers goods to customers.
Fresh B. D. Cream always on hand



You Must be Mistaken
if you think you've used Pearline, and have any fault to find with it. It must have been something else. That sometimes happens. Because Pearline is so well known and so popular, it has become a household name. People say "Pearline" when they mean anything that may claim to help in washing. Perhaps you haven't noticed—and that's just where the trouble is. If you've been using the worthless or dangerous imitations, no wonder you're out of patience. But don't make Pearline suffer for it. Don't give up the good, because your disgusted with the poor.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—end it back.
Send it Back

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By FRANK A. LOCKE, 20 years' experience.
Boston Office, Ross' Music Store, 32 West St.
ARLINGTON OFFICE, L. C. TYLER'S SHOE STORE.
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COAL, WOOD, HAY, STRAW,
GRAIN, LIME, CEMENT, SAND, PLASTER, HAIR, FERTILIZER, DRAIN AND SEWER PIPE, ETC.
Ashes Removed; Teaming of all kinds, and Men Furnished by the Day or Hour
P. O. Box B, Arlington, Mass. Terms Cash.
Telephone No. 8-2. Coal at Market Prices.
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OUR "ARLINGTON KISSES" ARE FINE.
Catering for Large or Small Parties A Specialty.
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ICE CREAM—ALL FLAVORS.
the best that can be made, in large or small quantities. TELEPHONE CONNECTION

Fine Job Printing at this Office.

Rules Governing Plumbing.

The following Rules were adopted by the Board of Health of the Town of Lexington:—

The following rules governing plumbing are hereby prescribed in accordance with Chapter four hundred and seventy seven of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety three and Chapter four hundred and fifty five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety four.

Rule 1. Licenses and certificates.—No person shall do any plumbing work in the town of Lexington without first having received a license or certificate therefor in accordance with law.

Rule 2. Filing plans. No person shall construct, add to or alter, any pipes, tanks, faucets, valves or other fixtures by and through which waste water or sewage may be used and carried in any building in the town of Lexington, until plans, showing in detail all the work proposed to be done shall have been filed at the office of the Board of Health, upon blanks in such form as the board may determine, and until such plans have been approved by the Board of Health.

Rule 3. Permits for Plumbing. No plumbing work shall be done in the town of Lexington, except in the case of repair of leaks, without a permit being first issued therefor by the Board of Health, upon such terms and conditions as may be lawfully imposed.

Rule 4. Ventilation. The Board of Health must be notified when the main drain, soil, waste, branch connections or ventilating pipes are in. The board must again be notified immediately after the work is completed and before it is covered from view. All work must be left uncovered and convenient for examination until inspected and approved, and no drainage system shall be used until a certificate of approval has been granted.

If, on inspection, the work is not satisfactory, the plumber will be notified and a limit of five days (unless otherwise permitted) given in which to complete the work, at which time the Board of Health must be notified.

Rule 5. Materials. All material must be of good quality. Every soil, drain, waste and ventilating pipe shall be of iron or lead and located inside of the building.

Soil pipes shall be of cast iron, of a diameter of not less than four inches.

Waste pipes from sinks, basins, bowls, bath-tubs, wash-trays, or other fixtures, shall be of lead pipe of suitable size, or cast iron of not less than two inches in diameter and properly supported.

The portion of the main drain passing through the cellar wall, or under the outer wall of the building, shall be of iron of a diameter of not less than four inches, and shall extend outside of the building eight feet clear, and that portion of the drain inside the wall, or under the building shall have a pitch of not less than one-half inch to the foot. And no pipe other than cast iron, with oakum packed and lead caulked joints, used for the conveyance of sewage, shall be laid within eight feet of the outer walls of a building.

All cast iron pipe, except that part used in ventilation outside the building, must be of the best quality and coated inside and out with asphaltum or other suitable material. Such pipe shall be free from defects. When possible, trap wastes must be separately connected with the cast iron pipes by means of Y fittings. In no case shall the so called short "Sanitary" T's be used on the horizontal pipe.

Rule 6. Traps. Each fixture shall have an effective trap placed within two and one-half feet of its outlet, and which, if of a kind and in a position liable to be siphoned or rendered ineffectual by air pressure, shall be protected therefrom by a properly constructed vent satisfactory to the Board of Health.

When required the main house drain shall be provided with a cast iron running trap of the same size as the drain, which shall be located near the foot of the stack where it leaves the cellar, and beyond all house connections; and said trap shall be provided with a suitable brass trap screw to admit of cleaning.

Rule 7. Soil Pipes. Soil pipes shall be continued up through the roof, in as direct a line as possible, terminating at least two feet above any window or other opening into the building within fifteen feet, and two feet above the roof.

Rule 8. Waste pipes. All branch wastes or other waste pipes of ten feet or more in length, to be connected with the system, shall be of cast iron pipe of at least two inches in diameter, and shall be continued through the roof or be taken into the soil pipe by an inverted Y branch at a point above the highest fixture.

Rule 9. Clean-outs. A suitable clean-out shall be provided in the main drain, near the point where it leaves the building, and on all runs of horizontal pipe so as to admit of cleaning from every point.

Rule 10. Fastenings. Hangers, or double hangers of at least three eighths of an inch in thickness will be required for four inch pipe, and one-quarter of an inch for two inch pipe; hangers and clamps (or suitable brick piers) shall be placed at intervals of five feet, or less if required. When a pipe extends above the roof more than five feet it shall be properly braced. The lead pipe also shall be properly supported.

Rule 11. Casings. All plumbing work shall be so constructed that at any time it may be accessible for inspection, and in no case shall it be enclosed within the walls of the building or concealed from view unless suitable removable casings, put together with screws, are provided.

Rule 12. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing rules, or any of the provisions of Chapter four hundred and fifty-five of the Acts of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every violation thereof.

HENRY C. VALENTINE,
A. BRADFORD SMITH,
GEORGE W. SAMPSON,
Board of Health.

Jan. 1, 1895.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. Try it, and like many others you will recommend it to your friends. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by A. A. Tilden, Arlington and H. A. Perham, Lexington.

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ALSO
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\$4.00 per Cord in Lexington.
Sawed stove length and split.
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Boston & Maine Railroad. LOWELL SYSTEM.

On and after Sept. 20, 1894, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE Boston FOR Reformatory Station, at 8.05, 10.00, a. m.; 2.10, 4.50, 5.50, 6.30, p. m.; Sundays, 12.50, 6.00, p. m. **Return** at 6.30, 7.05, 8.05, 9.20, a. m.; 12.25, 4.00, 5.55, p. m. Sunday 8.25, a. m.; 4.00, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Concord, Mass., at 8.05, 10.00, a. m.; 2.10, 4.50, 5.50, 6.30, p. m.; Sunday, 12.50, 6.00, p. m. **Return** at 6.25, 7.10, 8.10, 9.25, a. m.; 12.30, 4.00, 6.00, p. m.; Sunday, 8.30, a. m.; 4.00, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Bedford at 6.30, 8.05, 10.00, a. m.; 2.10, 3.30, 4.50, 5.19, 5.50, 6.30, 7.50, 10.00, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15 a. m. 12.50, 4.30, 6.00, 9.45, p. m. **Return** at 5.45, 6.34, 7.00, 7.23, 8.19, 9.40, a. m.; 12.42, 3.34, 4.15, 6.12, 9.00, p. m.; Sunday, 8.46, a. m.; 12.35, 2.00, 4.16, 5.55, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.05, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.30, 2.10, 3.30, 4.05, 4.50, 5.19, 5.35, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, p. m. **Return** at 5.20, 5.54, 6.43, 7.09, 7.35, 7.55, 8.00, 8.28, 8.45, 8.50, 11.05, a. m.; 12.20, 12.51, 2.30, 3.43, 4.24, 5.45, 6.21, 6.45, 9.09, 10.10, p. m.; Sunday, 8.57, a. m.; 12.45, 2.10, 3.00, 4.25, 6.04, 8.15, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington Heights at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.05, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.30, 2.10, 3.30, 4.05, 4.50, 5.19, 5.35, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, p. m. **Return** at 5.0, 6.05, 6.51, 7.19, 7.43, 8.00, 8.10, 8.34, 8.35, 9.78, 11.15, a. m.; 12.29, 1.01, 2.39, 3.54, 4.35, 5.53, 6.54, 9.18, 10.19, p. m.; Sunday, 9.07, a. m.; 12.54, 2.20, 3.11, 4.35, 6.15, 8.25, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington and Arlington at 6.30, 9.00, a. m.; 3.00, 5.40, p. m.
D. J. FLANDEKES,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

West End Street Railway Co.
TIME TABLE.
Subject to change without notice.

Arlington Heights to Bowdoin Sq.
ROUTE No. 701 (8:12 a.m.—5:50 p.m.)—Via Arlington ave., North ave., Harvard sq., Main, West Boston bridge, Cambridge, to Bowdoin sq. Return via Green and Chambers, thence same route.

Time—First car 5.00, then from Arlington at 5.45, a. m., then from Arlington Heights at 5.59, and every 20 minutes to 9.39 p. m., 10.09 last car. Return 56 minutes later.

Sunday—First car 8.00, half hourly till 9.39, after which hour up to 11.39, run every 15 minutes; from 11.39 to 6.39, run every 12 minutes; after for the remainder of the day till 10.09, p. m. every 15 minutes, last car. Starting point Arlington Heights.

Night car—Leave Arlington Heights at 11.30 p. m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, a. m. (via Beacon and Hampshire streets). Leave Bowdoin square—12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.25, a. m.
Stops as follows:
Park avenue, Lowell street, Forest street, Brattle street, Walnut street, Grove street, Schouler court, Bartlett avenue, Arlington Car House, Pleasant street turnout, Railroad Crossing, Arlington House, Franklin street, Wyman street, Tufts street, Winter street, Henderson street, Tannery street, No. Cambridge Railroad Crossing, North ave. Stables.
Jan. 13, '95. C. S. SERGEANT, Gen. Manager.

Please Read This
If you wish your lawn, trees, shrubs, etc., kept in a suitable manner you should give us a trial. We do it by the day or season. We undertake the formation of new lawns, etc., and furnish every thing to beautify them. Parties wishing Roses, Trees, Shrubs, etc., should communicate with us as early as possible, as the sooner they are planted after the season opens the better they will grow. Advice at all times cheerfully and freely given.

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Will attend to the care and preparation of bodies. Constantly on hand an assortment of COFFINS, CASKETS and ROBES.
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DAVID CLARK, MILL ST., ARLINGTON.
Is now prepared to furnish First Class CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS, WEDDINGS
And EVENING PARTIES at Reasonable Prices. He also has a Wagonette seating eight persons, a convenient and stylish tourer for small driving and excursion parties. Special prices will be taken to meet all reasonable demands.
TELEPHONE No. 26-2.

H. S. ADAMS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
53 STATE STREET,
Boston.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1894

The Quiet Hour.
Sometime between the dawn and dark,
Go thou, O friend apart.
That a cool drop of heaven's dew
May fall into thy heart.
Thus with a spirit soothed, and cured
Of restlessness and pain,
Thou mayest, nerved with force divine,
Take up thy work again.
MARY E. BUTTS, in Harper's Weekly.

A MOUNTAIN HEROINE.

BY W. J. LAMPTON.

The man from Chicago had to tell his story, and while the listeners in the smoking car were digesting it, a quiet man, smoking a bad cigar, gave a slight cough indicative of beginning a yarn himself. The listeners gave him their attention at once.

"Let her go," said the man from Chicago encouragingly.

"How did you know I had anything to say?" asked the man.

"You looked it," said Chicago.

"Well, I have," laughed the man, "and I've got an affidavit to go with mine. Have you got one for that you told?"

"Oh, yes," grinned Chicago, "and I'll show it to you when you've had your say."

"Don't forget that, gents," said the man, turning to the listeners. "And now for mine. Five years ago I was a deputy United States marshal in southeastern Kentucky, and most of my business was with moonshiners. I had pretty fair success and bagged a lot of them, but there was one, the chief of the gang and the worst of them all, that we couldn't get our hands on. One day, however, word came to me that he was at his cabin in the mountains, and if I could get there with a force of men we might surround the place and capture him, as he had just come in and expected to get out again before we should hear anything of him. In ten minutes I was on my way to his cabin with ten men, all armed with heavy revolvers, and all moving out by different ways, so as not to excite suspicion and let him get on to our movements. We were to meet at a point about half a mile from his house and then swoop down on it and take him in. The first part of the programme went off all right, and an hour after I had heard he was at home I had his house surrounded. Then I rode up to the door and yelled 'hello,' and a woman came out.

"Where's your husband?" I asked, for I knew her quite well.

"What do you want of him?" she responded.

"I want to see him."

"Well, you can't."

"But I'm going to, just the same. I heard he was here not an hour ago, and he's got to come this time."

"I reckon not," she said, and dodged in, shutting the door after her with a slam, and barring it on the inside, as I could very plainly hear.

"Then, before we had a chance to make a rush, a gun went off in the house and a bullet went 'spat' against a tree near me. I thought it was time to get under cover, and did so with promptness and dispatch, and at once ordered my men to close up and fire on the house. This they did with pleasure, but we might as well have fired at a stockade, for the cabin was built of heavy logs, and nothing short of a mountain howitzer could have had any serious effect upon it. We banged away, though, and every now and then a shot came from the inside disagreeably near us. One time, when one of my men showed up where he could get a shot at the only pane of glass visible, two shots came after him so closely that he stayed in hiding for the rest of the time. This was about nine o'clock in the morning, and we at last concluded that, as there were children and a woman in the house with our mountaineer, we could not very well burn it down, even if we could get close enough to fire it; we would simply camp on their trail and starve them out. So we took our places to command every point to prevent escape and waited. At intervals a shot would come from the cabin, but we would pay no attention to it, thinking that our man might think we had gone and come out, but he didn't, and the long day wore on. It was raining, too, after noon, and we were decidedly uncomfortable, but we had our game caged and we were bound to get him or stay there a year. However, it was not to be that we were to remain quite that long, for about eight o'clock in the evening, when it was so dark we couldn't see our hands before us, and had come up so close to the cabin that we trusted to our ears instead of our eyes to catch the moonshiner in case he tried to get away under cover of darkness, the door was thrown open and the woman called:

"What is it?" I asked from behind a stump in the yard.

"You can come in if you want," she replied.

"Tell your old man to come out."

"I won't do nothin' of the sort," she said in a most womanly fashion. "Ef yer want him, come in after him."

"I parleyed awhile, fearing treachery, but when she handed out two guns and punched up the fire on the hearth, until the cabin was brilliantly lighted, I called up my men and went inside, the woman standing meanwhile in the middle of the floor, with four or five children clinging to her skirts. Every man of us had his revolver in his hand, and we expected trouble, though it was hardly likely under the circumstances. Once inside, we had made a thorough search of the one room of the cabin in a very few minutes, and as the floor was mostly earth we did not feel like going for a cellar, notwithstanding there was no sign of the moonshiner in the room where we were. He was clean gone, and there could be no doubt on that point. It was so unexpected and disappointing that I looked at the woman helplessly. In reply she laughed at me.

"Where's your husband?" I asked, because there wasn't much else to say.

"How do I know?" she answered provokingly.

"Hasn't he been here all day?"

"Course he hasn't. He ain't that big a fool."

"Who's been doing the shooting then?"

"Me," and she gave me the laugh again.

"You?" I gasped.

"Course me. Why not me?" she laughed again. "Can't I shoot?"

"I knew that she could, and did not compliment her on it.

"Hasn't he been here?" I asked.

"On this question she shook herself loose from her children and stood straight before us.

"Yes, he has," she said; "he wuz here not five minutes afore you come with yer gang. I seen one of you that I knowed, and I shoved Bill out and told him to run, and I'd take keer of the balance. Bill run, and you fellers know the rest. He's got twelve hours the start of you 'uns, and ef yer want ter go after him, you kin; but it's powerful dark goin' in the mountains, and yer better stay and take supper with me and try it in the daylight."

"It was a true story, too, every word she said, and we tried to do something with her for resisting officers, but not much, for somehow we felt she acted the heroine, and we let her off with only a reprimand. As for Bill, he never came back while I was there."

"You needn't show your affidavit," said the man from Chicago, when the story had ended, and the ex-deputy smiled at him blandly.—Detroit Free Press.

Hawk and Crows.

The other morning a blue hawk dived into a flock of quail at the edge of some second-growth timber near where Farmer Harrison Tabor was ploughing, in Eaton township, Penn. It disabled a quail, but failed to secure it, and the frightened birds arose and settled down around the ploughman. Tabor stopped the team, and while the startled game birds sat trembling on the soil, the crippled quail joined them. The others flew to the woods presently, and the hawk sailed around and kept an eye on the wounded quail. Tabor ended the disabled quail's sufferings, and at noon set it upon the ground as though it were in the act of pecking, and with fifty feet of fish line fixed a snare for the hawk. When he returned to the field after dinner, the hawk was yanking and fluttering it the end of the line, fifty feet up in the air, one of its feet having been caught in the snare. Tabor drove the team into the woods, and within half an hour he saw eight crows flying toward the flapping hawk with cries of delight. They began out of hand to whack the hawk, and they cawed triumphantly as they kept it spinning and twitching at the line. The screaming quail-killer lowered and raised itself, but the cruel crows had got at it for good, and they belabored it ceaselessly till it dropped to the ground, where they pounded it to death. Then they went cawing to the woods, and a few seconds later a fox stole out of the brush, set his tusks into the hawk, snapped the fish line in two, and disappeared in the timber with his prize.—New York Sun.

A Common Effect.

"By the way, what has become of young Simmons—the poet on whom the Criticizer said that the mantle of Longfellow had fallen?"

"It smothered him, I guess. He hasn't been heard of since."—Indianaapolis Journal.

A Great Snake Country.

Visitors to Texas are astonished at the different varieties of snakes reported in the country, many of which are seldom seen in any other State of the Union. The coach whip, as the natives call a long, slender reptile with remarkably delicate colorings, is noted for its tremendous speed and terrible constricting power. In the famous staked plains of Texas these snakes are said to be met with occasionally, gliding over the prairie as noiselessly as a worm. They are non-poisonous reptiles, but if chased, they easily escape from their pursuers by virtue of their tremendous powers of locomotion. If cornered, however, the snake turns and, like the sweep of a whip-lash, winds its slender body around the enemy and tightens the numerous coils until life is nearly crushed out of the victim. The snake always retreats at first, and offers fight only when caught. The stories told about its powers of constriction must be viewed with some doubt until scientific authorities investigate the question; but the Mexican and even Texan hunters say that the coach-whip can crush the life out of any man or animal. Notwithstanding these assertions, no one seems able to recall the death of any one in this way.

Another snake reported to exist throughout many parts of the South, about which strange stories are told, is the famous glass snake. The peculiar power which this snake is supposed to possess is that upon being struck with a stick it will break into numerous fragments, which later will come together and form into a whole reptile again. Most of the stories concerning this wonderful reptile are based upon hearsay. Nevertheless, there is a so-called glass snake in Texas which so closely resembles green glass in appearance that it deserves this name. But when struck with a small stick, it expires as naturally as any other reptile, and if one returns to the spot hours later, the dead carcass will be just as when the animal was killed. These small glass snakes are harmless, and are almost the color of the green grass blades, so that they can crawl around in the plains and easily conceal themselves from view. They are not identical with the proper green grass snake, which is very common in Texas. This reptile is exceedingly beautiful, being of a brownish-green color that changes a little in the sunlight or darkness. It resembles the chameleon in this respect.—New York Tribune.

Beatification in China.

In China the Emperor claims power, not only over his subjects, (and, indeed, for that matter, the whole inhabited world,) but also over the realms of departed spirits. These he beatifies, canonizes, decorates with titles, mentions with approval in the Pekin Gazette, when they do anything to deserve that honor, and actually degrades and uncanonizes if he sees just cause. In the latter respect, his power over the departed clearly exceeds that of the Pope himself. For example, the Emperor Heing-Fung elevated the god of war to an equal rank with Confucius, who previously had been chief among the State gods.

Sir Alfred Lyall has drawn attention to some amusing extracts from the Pekin Gazette, illustrating the way in which the Chinese treat their deities. Thus, the Gazette of November, 1878, has the following:

"The Governor General of the Yellow River requests that a tablet may be put up in honor of the river god. He states that during the transmission of the relief rice to Honan, whenever difficulties were encountered through shallows, wind, or rain, the river god interposed in the most unmistakable manner, so that the transport of grain went on without hindrance.—Order: Let the proper officer prepare a tablet for the temple of the river god."

In April, 1880, the god of locusts was similarly rewarded; a month or two earlier the temple of the Sea Dragon at Hoyang was decreed a memorial board for services rendered in connection with rain; and in another Gazette the god of water is given a new temple by special rescript. All this procedure is thoroughly in keeping with the notions of the common people of China, who look upon the gods simply as human beings in a different set of conditions.—The Contemporary Review.

Her Descendant.

Bobbie—What are descendants, father?

Father—Why, the people who come after you. (Presently) Who is that young man in the passage?

Bobbie—That's one of sister's descendants come to take her for a drive.—London Million.

CHICORY.

A Wholesome and Palatable Substitute for Coffee.

Quantities Imported That Might be Home-grown.

One of the minor items in the great sum of \$300,000,000 worth of farm products which we buy abroad every year, writes John McElroy, is that of chicory, of which we import about 10,000,000 pounds annually, valued at \$350,000.

Chicory, or succory, know to botanists as *Chichorium intybus*, and called by many people "wild endive," is a well-known weed allied to the dandelion. It grows wild all over Europe, and is equally common in the older parts of this country, where it grows abundantly in neglected fields and along the roadsides. It has a quantity of bright-blue flowers, which appear in August and September, and the plant grows to the height of three feet when wild, but will double its height under cultivation. It has a long, carrot-like root, externally of a dirty or brownish-yellow color and white within. This root is used as a substitute or adulteration for coffee, and this gives the plant its whole importance. The roots are washed, cut in small pieces, and dried in a kiln or oven, which reduces them to a siriveled mass of about one-fourth their original weight. They are then roasted as coffee is, and lose from twenty-five to thirty per cent more of their weight, giving off during the process a small like that of burning gingerbread, which is disagreeable to some, but not unpleasant to others. An improvement has been made by adding two pounds of butter or lard to every 100 pounds of chicory. This gives the luster and general appearance of coffee. The mass is then hand-picked to remove stones, chips, etc., and ground to powder and either mixed with coffee or made into an infusion alone. Since the extensive use of chicory for adulterating coffee, there has grown up a strong taste for the chicory itself. Many people prefer coffee mixed with chicory to pure coffee, and some prefer pure chicory to coffee. In Europe the physicians generally are favoring its substitution, especially for people who have stomach troubles and those whose nerves are affected by coffee. Like dandelion, it is a laxative, which commends it to those who are suffering from constipation, but forbids it to those whose tendency is too strongly toward diarrhea.

The cultivation of chicory has become a great industry in Europe, and its importance rapidly increases. It has become one of Belgium's leading products, and Henry C. Morris, our Consul at Ghent, estimates the annual product at 350,000 tons. Some idea of the growth of the business may be obtained from the fact that in 1889 Belgium sent to this country \$11,166, 14 worth of chicory, and in 1893, \$129,662.78 worth. That is, the trade had increased more than tenfold in four years.

It seems to me that this is an article well worthy our farmers' close attention. It would be worth while attempting to supply the market with all that is needed, and \$350,000 a year's quite a handsome little pot of money to distribute among those who till the soil. It might be experimented on by raising it at first for family use, for chicory is as readily prepared as coffee, and is a wholesome and palatable beverage. Besides this, the leaves have considerable forage value; and in France and Belgium the plants are forced and blanched like celery, and extensively used for salads and "greens." A Belgian variety, called the "Witloof," is the favorite for this purpose.—American Farmer.

Magical Growth of Plants.

A French scientist, M. Ragonneau, has just discovered how to make a plant grow from the seed in thirty minutes as much as it would under ordinary circumstances in as many days. Heretofore nature has shared this secret with the Yoghis of India alone, and the methods pursued by these clever magicians in performing this trick have been often described. They plant a seed in the earth and cover it with a cloth. In a few moments the cloth begins to be pushed upward by the growing plant, which in a short time attains the height of several feet. Various theories have been advanced as to the modus operandi of this miracle, one of the latest being that the spectators are all hypnotized by the magician.

During his travels in India M. Ragonneau saw this trick performed frequently and noticed that the Hindus always imbedded the seed in soil

which they brought with them especially for that purpose. At last he learned that they obtained this earth from ant hills. Now, as every one knows who has inadvertently eaten one of these industrious insects, ants contain a large proportion of formic acid, with which in time the soil of their habitations becomes charged. This acid has the power of quickly dissolving the integument surrounding a seed and of greatly stimulating the growth of the germ within.

After a little experimenting with this acid the learned Frenchman was able to duplicate perfectly the Hindoo trick. His further researches have led him to believe that this discovery may be profitably applied to agriculture. By infusing ants in boiling water acid as strong as vinegar can be obtained. M. Ragonneau has achieved the best results and most perfect growth by using earth moistened with a solution of 5,000 parts of water to one of acid.

Hair Growing on a Horse Blanket.

Mr. William H. Forbes of Spencer Corners, Fulton county is the possessor of a very old horse blanket, which differs from its fellows in that it has a well defined coat of hair in various stages of development, alive and growing. While possibly of a finer and silkier texture, it is an excellent reproduction of a horse's coat which the blanket formerly covered.

Mr. Forbes first discovered this peculiarity in October last, when taking down from the peg in the barn, where it had hung undisturbed during the summer. He was naturally greatly astonished to discover two patches of growing hair, one on either side, where it had been exposed to the light and air. The hair is of a bright bay color and is now fully an inch in length. Probably the most peculiar feature of the affair, however, is the fact that the hair has spread from the two patches until it has entirely covered the blanket with a fine growth varying in shade and color. It has not only been subjected to a critical inspection by several reputable men, but has undergone a microscopic test by two prominent physicians, of whom Dr. Henry C. Finch of Broadalbin makes affidavit, before Judge Gardner, "that the hair now growing on the blanket is true hair, and that the roots of the same are alive and in process of development."—Albany Times-Union.

Raising Ivory for Market.

Naturalists and commercial experts are bemoaning the fact that there is danger that the supply of elephant ivory may soon be exhausted. At least sixty thousand elephants are slaughtered yearly to obtain the amount of ivory necessary to supply the world's demand. The value of ivory depends somewhat on the locality from which it comes. West African ivory is the most valuable. It is exceedingly fine-grained, and some of the choicest specimens have the semi-transparent appearance of onyx. The best ivory comes from animals found in very warm and humid atmospheres. In northerly situations, where the air is cooler and dry, the product is coarse and harsh, lacking the velvety elasticity of the other. Guinea ivory is slightly greenish at first, but whiten upon exposure to the air and light. Vegetable ivory is obtained from tague seed, and is a valuable substitute for the real article. There are several manufactured ivories, of which celluloid is best known and is, perhaps, the most valuable. In view of the enormous consumption of ivory, the establishment of elephant farms is suggested. The animals are extremely docile in captivity, and when reared with domestic surroundings are manageable and may at the same time be made useful as beasts of burden.

His Opportunity.

Little Boy (who has been studying recent political cartoons)—Mamma, is Uncle Sam always worrying about money?

"So it would seem, dear."

"Does he always wear red and white striped pantaloons?"

"Yes, dear."

"And a blue coat with white stars on it?"

"Yes."

"And does he have an eagle for a pet instead of a canary bird, like mine?"

"Yes."

"And is he the biggest man in the world?"

"There is none bigger."

"Then, mamma, why doesn't Uncle Sam go into a dime museum?"—Truth.

Quite True.

Cawker—The Chinese troops lack staying powers.

Cameo—True; but there is considerable go to them.—Puck.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

GRAHAM MUSH.

One quart of boiling water or milk, two cups of graham flour, moistened with a little cold water, and one teaspoonful of salt. Stir the meal into the boiling water and cook ten minutes or more, stirring constantly.

NERVE TONIC AND APPETIZERS.

Pickled olives are a tonic for the nerves as is celery. While the latter is an excellent digester and should be supplied in crisp, tender pieces to those whose digestion is faulty, though everywhere it is an excellent appetizer. Among other healthful appetizers, watercresses are in the very front rank. All greens are antiscorbutic but watercresses are especially valuable for this reason.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

STEVED APPLES.

About a quarter of a pound of sugar to two quarts of water, or more sugar if you find the syrup is not sweet enough. Let it boil about ten minutes. Pare the apples while the syrup is boiling, throw into cold water, so as not to discolor. When ready put apples into the syrup, and boil tender, until you can stick a straw through them. Take out the apples carefully. Let the syrup get cold, and then add to it a teaspoonful of extract of lemon, and throw syrup over the apples.—New York Recorder.

SNOW PUDDING.

Put a pint of milk in the double-boiler and on the fire. Mix three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with a gill of milk and one-third of a tablespoon of salt. Stir this into the milk when it boils. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, and then gradually beat into them half a cupful of powdered sugar and one tablespoonful of vanilla. Add this to the cooking mixture, and beat vigorously for one minute. Rinse a mold in cold water, and pouring the pudding into it, set away to cool. At serving-time turn out on a flat dish, and serve with chocolate sauce.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

TO BAKE MEAT.

Make some beef fat hot in an iron pan or broad kettle. Put the meat into it, and with a fork stuck into the fat part, turn it rapidly, until it is on all sides a fine brown; then put into a hot oven (about 340 F.) elevating it above the pan on a meat rack, or a few iron rods. Now comes the process called basting. In five minutes or less, you will find that the top of the meat has dried and you must now dip with a spoon the hot fat from the pan, and pour over the top. Do this every few minutes, adding no water to the pan; you will find your meat well cooked in twelve or fifteen minutes to the pound. It is done when it has lost the blue color in the middle, and has become a fine red. Only salt and peppers should be used to season such a roast, and must be added when the meat is half done; if earlier, it toughens the fibers.—New York News.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

All sweet dishes improve in flavor by being kept cool.

Fish may be scaled more easily by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

Fresh meat beginning to sour will sweeten if placed out-of-doors in the air over night.

Wash an oilcloth with a flannel wet with warm water, wiping dry and rubbing a little skim milk over.

Use a cloth to wash potatoes. It is no trouble to keep one for this purpose, and it will save hands and time.

Whiten yellow linen by boiling half an hour in one pound of fine soap melted in one gallon of milk. Then wash in suds, then in two cold waters with a little bluing.

Cocoa is now much used in the place of chocolate for icing cake. The icing is made by beating the whites of two eggs and mixing with them nearly a cupful of powdered sugar. Add two teaspoonfuls of cocoa.

This is an excellent recipe for making heliotrope sachet: Powdered orris, two pounds; rose leaves, ground, one pound; Tonquin beans, ground, half pound; vanilla beans, quarter pound; grain musk, quarter ounce; otto of almonds, five drops. When well mixed by sifting in a coarse sieve it is fit for use.

Stockings should never be left to soak, but washed immediately in clean water, and not in the boiling suds that is left from the other clothes and which always has plenty of lint in it. They should be pinned in pairs and hung up by the toes. Woolen hose should not be ironed, but dried nicely and pulled into shape.

In a recent article on Coffee and Cocoa, the eminent German Chemist, Professor Stutzer, speaking of the Dutch process of preparing Cocoa by the addition of potash, and of the process common in Germany in which ammonia is added, says: "The only result of these processes is to make the liquid appear turbid to the eye of the consumer, without effecting a real solution of the Cocoa substances. This artificial manipulation for the purpose of so-called solubility is, therefore, more or less inspired by deception, and always takes place at the cost of purity, pleasant taste, useful action and aromatic flavor. The treatment of Cocoa by such chemical means is entirely objectionable." Cocoa treated with potash or ammonia would be entirely unsuitable but for the supplementary addition of artificial flavors by which a poor substitute for the aroma driven out into the air is offered to the consumer." The delicious Breakfast Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., is absolutely pure and soluble. No chemicals, or dyes, or artificial flavors are used in it.

Had Hip Disease

He was treated at the Children's Hospital, Boston, and when he came home had SEVERE



John Boyle

EN RUNNING SORES on his leg. Could not step. We have been giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla a year, and he can walk, run, and play as lively as any boy. He has no sores and is the PICTURE OF HEALTH. JOHN C. BOYLE, Ware, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IT IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE. \$2.15 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES' \$3.25 \$2.15. BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and cost. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age. KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. SEND FOR BOOK.

Dumbarton, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1894.

Donald Kennedy, Dear Sir:

Last spring La Grippe and Bronchitis took me and for weeks I got worse though taking medicine all the time. A friend told me of your Medical Discovery, and I thought I would try it. I have taken two bottles of Discovery and three bottles of Kennedy's Medical Discovery and I can't begin to tell you how much better I feel. When I began to take your medicine I could not sit up much of any; now I sit up all day and walk round the house, but I am still hoarse. Of course you are—that's the Humor—about three more bottles of Discovery will cure the last of that out of your system—and I want your advice about the next time. I thank you with my whole heart.

Yours truly, NAOMI OLIVER.

The Farquhar

ENGINES, BOILERS, All Styles, 4 to 600 H. P.

SAW MILLS

Variable—FEET—Most Accurate Set WORKS Made, Quick Running HEAD BLOCKS.

Send for Catalogue to A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd., York, Pa.

ELASTIC TRUSS

RUPTURE Cured. Most Accurate Set WORKS Made, Quick Running HEAD BLOCKS.

Send for Catalogue to A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd., York, Pa.

RUPTURE Cured

Most Accurate Set WORKS Made, Quick Running HEAD BLOCKS.

The Passing of the Moose.

There is no large animal on the face of the globe today that is hunted with such pertinacity and patience, and by such a number of sportsmen as the lord of the deer tribe—the moose, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer. By the advances of civilization, the entrance of railroads into new territory, the clearing up of the wooded country, the wholesale destruction of secluded forests (containing the food or sustenance of this magnificent animal) his habitat is yearly being narrowed down to smaller and still smaller limits; and this present generation may be the last to see any living specimen of this kind, and one more wild animal will be classed among the extinct races that once trod the continent, keeping company in history and tradition with the mastodon and the buffalo, while the beaver, the elk and the beautiful antelope, the mountain goat and mountain sheep, will perhaps tarry with us a generation longer. But they, too, are doomed to extinction.

A Bitter Disappointment.

"If I live long enough," he said, moodily, "I hope I'll get over being a natural mark for any bunko steerer that happens to be loose."

"What's the matter?"

"I concluded I'd have to economize, so I sent fifty cents to a man who said that was all he'd charge to tell me how to make a little money go a long way."

"And what did he tell you?"

"He simply wrote: 'Send five cents by express to San Francisco.'"

Washington Star.

MICHIGAN'S BENEFACCTOR.

AN OFT REPEATED STORY OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Chas. H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan.

(From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.)

The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1856, and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of the purse strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men.

It is no wonder then that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, also numbness of the lower limbs, so much so that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again, and to have recovered the health which he had in youth.

To a reporter for the News Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said, "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgia and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs with only partial relief, and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still, and my sufferings began to make my life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote and asked for a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply I received was even stronger than the printed testimonial, and it gave me faith in the medicine.

"I began taking the pills and found them to be all that the professor had told me they would be. It was two or three months before I experienced any perceptible betterment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery and I was thankful even to be relieved. I progressed rapidly, however, towards recovery and for the last six months have felt myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people and am only too glad to assist others to health through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for fifty cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, Etc.

"An Ounce

of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Ripans Tablets do not weigh an ounce but they contain many pounds of good. One tablet gives relief. Try for yourself the next time you have a headache or bilious attack.

Notices.

We have just issued a new list of 100 new Premiums found in every package of SAVEN. Save the SAVEN wrappers and select your premium.

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc., etc., etc.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, etc., etc., etc.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure for all forms of Chronic & Inflammatory Rheumatism & Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable, always safe.

"WHY NOT USE CYPRESS SHIMMERS?"

They cost no more than cedar, and last 3 or 4 times as long. Send for book, "Cypress Lumber and Its Uses." No charge. The A. T. STEARNS LUMBER CO., Newport, Boston.

WINTER STYLES.

POSSIBILITIES OF MADE-OVER DRESSES.

Small Pieces Can Be Utilized in Making Tasteful Gowns—The New Skirts—Fur as Trimming.

THIS is a comforting year for people of moderate means, says the New York Ledger. It would be impossible to recall a time when made-overs had such charming effects out of what would, a few seasons ago, have been thought merely the odds and ends of coats and dresses. It is not an unusual thing to find three or four materials in a dress, and if one has the artistic taste to combine them, even small pieces can be utilized to excellent advantage. Narrow skirts are made wider by setting in gores at the seams. For example: A skirt of ordinary shape, made of suiting in stripes of dull red, dark blue and olive, has A-shaped pieces about three-fourths of the length of the skirt set in at each seam. These pieces are of blue, matching that in the stripe. These gores are lined with a somewhat stiff material—a thin crinoline answers very well. The gore in the back may extend from the waist-line down, and this can be lined with haircloth. The back is then drawn into three or five large flutes, and these may be held in place by tapes and sewed underneath. To make this dress, two narrow skirts were utilized, and enough remained for the large sleeves of the blue, the cuffs being of the stripe. A yoke of plain blue with the

lined to younger woman and those of good style and figure. Those who consider themselves reasonably young may wear these low waists with chiffon guimpes for dressy occasions. They are especially becoming and stylish, and admit of a great variety in dress at a moderate cost.

A DRESS CLOAK.

"Dress cloaks" are very popular this season, and we give an illustration of one. The design is quite elaborate, and the dressy garment complete-



BECOMING TO TALL LADIES.

ly covers the dress. These cloaks are particularly becoming to tall ladies, who can "carry them" well.

The material is a very rich velvet of wool fancy brocade. The back is a plain princess, with side pocket flaps.



NECK GARNITURES OF THE SEASON.

remainder of the waist of the stripe and a collar of velvet completed a dress that was almost as handsome as one of new material.

There seems to be a mania for red of all shades, but the brighter the better, and the old-fashioned cherry that our grandmothers doted on is again a favorite color.

The new skirts are five yards wide, some of them six, but five and a quarter to a half is sufficient for all except very tall women. Among the new fancies in waists are those with slashings from shoulder-seams to the bust, through which puffs of bright or contrasting colors are shown. If the material is of light weight, or exceptionally fine, the puffs may be made of the same fabric, but as a rule a contrast here is preferred.

A novelty in a skirt is the arrangement of gores at the hem in fluted folds or plaits. These are stiffened with haircloth and caught underneath with tapes. There are three of these flutes at each gore, narrowing gradually to the top. A skirt of this sort in dark olive camel's hair is worn with a waist of pink silk with bows, collar and wide belt of olive satin ribbon.

Fur is used with the greatest profusion as a trimming for dresses. It comes in all widths, from the merest line not over half an inch wide to finger-width trimmings, and diamond-shaped patches that are hideously ugly. Fur, to be effective, does not want to be out up and set on so as to give the appearance of a number of islands in a pool of water. Patchiness, of all things, cannot be tolerated in the use of fur. Indeed, it is a question whether an extremely narrow line of fur is truly artistic, unless it is used at the extreme edge of the garment, and in this case it must be set between the outside and lining, allowing only the hair portion to show.

There is one prevailing fashion that is and always has been the delight of the woman who likes pretty dresses at moderate cost. This is a black silk skirt, and is worn with waists of all colors, and is the most useful, stylish and every way economical garment in one's wardrobe. These skirts are made quite flaring at the hem, and may be entirely without trimming. For very stout women, however, there is a front trimming of jet fringe, and some skirts have bands of jet garniture down the seams on either side of the front. With the present fashion one can make charming waists by putting in puffs of bright material, or, as one of the new ideas permits, a waist out low and closely fitted is worn with a guimpe of soft silk or batiste with embroidery. This use, however is con-

The Medici collar and bertha are velvet, embroidered richly with jets, and the gauntlet cuff is the same. The front is formed of deep side plaits, meeting in the center. My readers will be able to see at a glance how very elegant is the design of this "dress cloak," although it is not one difficult to make. Any dressmaker can easily copy the cloak. It is warm, and on the whole an economical design, as one can wear it with any dress.

MUFFS ARE SMALL AND DAINLY.

Muffs are fancier and smaller than they were last winter, and, like other articles of dress, are made of all sorts and kinds of materials—velvet, fur, lace, feathers and flowers.

Those sketched herewith show fashion's latest caprice in London. One is made half of fur and half of velvet, with the inevitable bow at the top. In the fur muff a bow would seem to have been turned to account, both the head and tail of the animal being "evidence." A border of Thibet fur trims a satin-lined black velvet muff, with a butterfly bow on top. The last is intended for dressy occasions. The band in the centre is fastened with a Rhinestone buckle. Feather aigrettes



THESE MUFFS ARE SMALL AND EXQUISITE.

appear on the left side, while on the right the velvet bow forms a cushion, as it were, for a bouquet of flowers.

It is becoming more and more the fashion for women to use natural blooms on their muffs.

TRAINS WORN BY BRIDES ONLY.

A Parisian authority says that trains are not worn this winter even for very ceremonious occasions, except by brides, who must, in obedience to Mrs. Grundy's laws, wear the majestic and traditional train and veil.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A Brave Rescue.

The sad death of Captain Henry Thomas Price, of the steamship Ocampo, when within sixteen miles of the Delaware capes recalls his act of heroism for which he obtained the Albert medal, the next most coveted distinction to the Victoria Cross.

When chief officer of the transport Enterprise, which was carrying reinforcements out to Gen. Wolsely in Egypt in 1882, a marine fell overboard in the Red Sea. The place was swarming with sharks, their ominous black fins showing above water in all directions. Without hesitation Capt. Price dived overboard, snatching a sailor's sheath knife as he mounted the bulwarks. The marine could not swim, and pending the lowering of a boat from the transport, a desperate battle ensued between the young officer and the sharks. Supporting the man with one hand, Price slashed right and left with his knife, driving off the man eaters, and when he and the rescued marine were hauled into the boat it was thought that they were both desperately wounded, as the water and their clothes were dyed with blood. Neither was hurt, however, but some half dozen sharks were. The late Captain Price learned to fight sharks when an apprentice, from the natives of Samoa, where he was stationed for some months.—Philadelphia Times.

Send your full name and address to Dobbins' Soap Mfg. Co., Philada. Pa., by return mail, and get free of cost, a coupon worth several dollars, if used by you to its full advantage. Don't delay. This is worth attention.

Ancient needles were all of brass, and in size approximated our darning needles.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N.Y.

The British Museum has coins or medals of every Roman Emperor. 2F2

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTT, 1365 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

The Cairo museum has seven brooms used by ancient Egyptian women. They are made of straw and closely resemble the same article in use today.

Dr. PIERCE'S Golden Medical DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that in its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power, over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages, which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH"

Applied and Polished with a Cloth.

Manufactured by MORSE BROS., Canton, Mass., Proprietors of "Rising Sun Stove Polish."

TO ECONOMIZE LIFE

We must keep up the supply of force needed by the system. This can only be done by Nutrition. Nutrition and good digestion are synonymous.

R.I.P.A.N-S TABLETS

Should be taken immediately when there is any digestive derangement manifest. They are the sovereign remedy for DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

DROPSY

Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands of cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

Blood Diseases

such as Scrofula and Anæmia, Skin Eruptions and Pale or Sallow Complexions, are speedily cured by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. No other remedy so quickly and effectively enriches and purifies the blood and gives nourishment to the whole system. It is pleasant to take and easy on the stomach.

Thin, Emaciated Persons and all suffering from Wasting Diseases are restored to health by Scott's Emulsion.

Be sure you get the bottle with our trade-mark on it. Refuse cheap substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit." Good Wife, You Need

SAPOLIO

Miss Elsie M. Parker,
Milliner,
Russell Terrace, Arlington.

MINIATURE
Boston Business Directory,
Giving the names and locations of Arlington and Lexington people doing business in Boston.

AUDITOR and Public Accountant.
EDWARD L. PARKER,
68 Chauncy Street, Boston.

BAILEY & RANKIN,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.
No. 14 Summer Street.
Mr. Rankin resides at Lexington.

DR. J. W. BAILEY, Dentist,
218 Boylston Street,
Opposite Public Garden, Boston.

BROADWAY NAT'L BANK,
Milk St., cor. Arch.
R. C. Downer, Pres. F. O. Squire, V. Pres.
J. B. Kellogg, Cashier. F. H. Currier, Asst. Cashier.
Accounts of corporations, firms and individuals are solicited.

N. L. CHAFFIN,
Dining Rooms, Dining Rooms,
No. 63 Cornhill.

FROST & ADAMS,
37 Cornhill,
Artists' Materials, Artists' Supplies, etc.

J. F. HUTCHINSON,
7 Water Street, Boston.
Fire insurance on real estate or personal property solicited.
If you desire to borrow or lend money on good real estate as security call at my office.

HARRINGTON & FREEMAN,
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
No. 59 Court St.

MILLS & DEERING,
Butter, Cheese and Eggs.
Stalls 22 and 24 Quincy Market.

A. S. MITCHELL,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent,
113 Devonshire St. Room 67.

JAMES H. SHEDD,
Auctioneer and Conveyancer,
Notary Public,
5 Waverly Block, Charlestown.
Residence, Draper Avenue, Arlington.

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JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.,
Pork, Hams, Lard, Sausages,
21-23-25 Faneuil Hall Market.

SWEENEY'S OVERLAND EX,
Arlington and Boston.
Offices 77 Kingston, 35 F. H. Sq.

HENRY A. WEIR,
Funeral Director.
Particular attention paid to the preservation of bodies for long or short periods.
Experienced assistants (male or female) in attendance as the cases require.
Female embalmer furnished where desired.

OFFICE:
268 ARLINGTON AVENUE.
RESIDENCE 25 MYSTIC ST.
Calls, day or night, promptly attended to.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
Lots cared for in the cemetery. 5 Jan.

Drink Spurr's Revere Standard
JAVA COFFEE.

THE H. W. SPURR COFFEE COMPANY
Sole Proprietors.
Sold in Arlington by

JAS. O. HOLT,
SUCCESSOR TO C. M. HALL,
Also a full line of
Choice Groceries, Butter, Cheese, Eggs,
Teas and Molasses.

White Elephant Flour,
HAMPDEN CREAM,
PLEASANT ST. ARLINGTON,
PHILADELPHIA ICE CREAM CO.,
150 Tremont Street,
BOSTON, Mass.

ICE CREAM & SHERBETS
Furnished for all occasions.
Orders received by Mail, Ex., or Tel. No. 1000.
2 Nov. 17.

Speculation.
HAMMOND & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers,
130 & 132 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Stocks, Bonds and Grain bought
and sold, or carried on margin.
P. S.—Send for explanatory circular on
speculation, also weekly market letter.
(Free.) 23 Nov 17

ARLINGTON LOCAL NEWS.

Continued from 1st page.

company repaired to the banquet hall where ample provision was found for seating the entire party at handsomely set tables, and this feature was most heartily enjoyed. After the banquet a large portion of the company returned to the main hall and spent an hour pleasantly in dancing or social intercourse. In its official and social features the affair was an entire success.

With the opening of the school term last week Wednesday, a new teacher entered on her duties at the High School, taking the position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Esther Bailey. Miss Bailey resigned to accept a more desirable position in the corps of teachers of the Somerville High School. Miss Jessie Greenman, of Mystic, Conn., a graduate of the class of '92 of Wellesley College, is the teacher engaged to fill the vacancy. Miss M. Helen Teel was obliged to be absent from her duties at the High School for a few days owing to illness.

The annual business meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was held Friday, Jan. 4, 1895, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Henry A. Kidder; vice-presidents, Mrs. M. J. Wiggins, Miss M. H. Simpson, Mrs. H. T. Gregory and Mrs. Edward J. Day; secretary, Mrs. D. L. Tappan; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Roberts. Superintendents of departments elected as follows: Scientific Temp. Ins., Mrs. F. A. Johnson; Mothers' Work, Mrs. R. J. Hardy; with Mrs. J. P. Payne, assistant; Sunday school, Miss Simpson; narcotics, Mrs. Charles Leonard; press, Mrs. C. S. Parker; "Union Signal and Our Message," Mrs. Payne; literature, Mrs. C. F. Oakman. Work was planned to assist a needy family, also to help weaker unions in the neighboring towns. The superintendent of S. T. I. was authorized to subscribe for annual copies of Mrs. Hunt's "Physiological School Journal" to place in the hands of every school teacher in Arlington. The meeting was held at the home of the president on Addison street, and at the conclusion of the business transactions Mrs. Kidder served refreshments.

There was a good sized audience present at the First Parish (Unitarian) church, Monday evening, to listen to the first in a series of three lectures to be delivered by Rev. Henry B. Spaulding. The lecturer was pleasantly introduced by Rev. Frederic Gill, who said in spite of the inclemency of the evening he would invite the audience to accompany Mr. Spaulding on a journey. All felt repaid for the effort made to be present, as the lecture, or imaginary journey, was delightful in every respect. The subject was "Vesuvius and the Vesuvian Bay; or, a tour around the Bay of Naples." A map of the country to be explored was first displayed on the canvas and then followed beautiful stereopticon views of the bay of Naples, taken from effective and varied objective points, giving almost a perfect impression of the noted bay and its environments. Incidentally the speaker introduced early Roman structures and statues, contrasting them with those of Greek origin. Mr. Spaulding is a fluent and cultured speaker and his description of the beautiful pictures shown was only second to a visit in person to the scenes he depicted. His descriptive history of Vesuvius and its varied aspects, abounded in information. He touched on Capri and made a fascinating picture of its robust and handsome inhabitants, bred in the out-door sunshine and air of famed sunny Italy. The second lecture comes off next Monday evening, January 14th, at the same place. Mr. Spaulding's subject will be "The public amusements of the ancient Romans: circus, theatre and amphitheatre." Single tickets can be had at the door for 50 cents.

Arlington Boat Club Notes.
Norton of Team 6 has the highest single string this week, making 190; J. P. Wyman the best three strings with 530, and Team 6 has best total, the figures being 815.

On "Ladies' night" Norton's team bowled a game with the Norfolk Cycle Club, from So. Weymouth, and won 2330 to 1883. After the game the teams and friends enjoyed a lunch at the expense of Norton's team.

The totals of the games bowled this week are as follows:—
Jan. 4, Team 8, 2078; Team 10, 2192
" 9, " 5, 1837; " 6, 2173
" 10, " 7, 2079; " 8, 1960

Last evening the A. B. C. representatives went to Lexington again for a game with Old Belfry Club team and won by the close totals of 2,342 to 2,315 for the O. B. C.

In a game that gave small footings for all the players, the Arlington Boat Club team was defeated by the Chelsea Review Club team, last Tuesday evening, by the margin of 23 pins. The following is the score:—

REVIEWS.
G. Davis..... 171 185 146 473
Gerlach..... 148 144 189 473
Jenkins..... 189 151 162 473
L. Day..... 144 160 173 477
Test..... 100 177 148 425
Totals..... 799 767 768 2300

ARLINGTON.
Carrier..... 144 149 181 474
Whitemore..... 140 160 178 478
Durgin..... 140 162 180 482
Oliver..... 144 160 173 477
Lloyd..... 140 160 173 473
Team totals..... 799 767 768 2300

Mayor W. A. Bancroft, of Cambridge, will be the honored guest of the Lexington Associates, at their annual banquet, which takes place next Saturday evening, at the Old Belfry Club.

At the meeting of the School Committee, held Monday evening at the residence of Mr. Alfred Pierce, it was voted that an extra barge be secured by Willard Walcott, to accommodate the Concord Hill and the No. Lexington District. The barge which has been running through this locality has been very much overcrowded for some time past, making an extra conveyance a necessity.

The residents in the southern part of the town, known in by-gone days as "Kite End," have been having a series of pleasant and neighborly dancing parties this season. One took place last Friday evening in the hall of the Franklin school house, there being fifty or more people present to participate in the dancing which made an enjoyable social evening. Will Cushing, of Somerville, furnishes the music for the dancing.

Next Tuesday evening, January 15, the fourth lecture in the series of six held under the auspices of the Lexington Historical Society, will be given in Town Hall. The lecture will be by Rev. William Elliot Griffiths, and his subject will be "William Bradford, the governor of Plymouth." It is hoped that the friends of the society will make an effort to give the lecture a substantial support.

The alterations in the old edifice of the Hancock church are beginning to be decidedly apparent. The front is being thrown forward on a line with the tower, thus adding a number of feet to the size of the structure. Mr. J. L. Norris, the present owner, proposes to fit the lower part of the building for the manufactory of a patented device to be used in shingling roofs, which he controls, and will also have his office there.

Sunday will be the first Sunday after Epiphany. Services at the Church of Our Redeemer will be as follows:—Morning Prayer and Litany at 10.30; Evening Prayer, 7 P. M. Dean Hodges, of Cambridge, will preach at the evening service. The Sunday school continues to hold its own in spite of the many stormy Sundays and the early hour of the service; it is by far the liveliest department of our church work.

LEXINGTON LOCAL NEWS.

President Butler of the State Senate notified the Governor, on Wednesday, of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator-elect Shaw of the 2 Dist. The appointing of a special election for the district by the Governor is now in order and will probably be announced shortly.

At the meeting of the School Committee, held Monday evening at the residence of Mr. Alfred Pierce, it was voted that an extra barge be secured by Willard Walcott, to accommodate the Concord Hill and the No. Lexington District. The barge which has been running through this locality has been very much overcrowded for some time past, making an extra conveyance a necessity.

The regular communication of Simon W. Robinson Lodge will occur at Masonic Hall, Monday evening next, January 14th. Worshipful Frank N. Kean, grand lecturer for the Eastern District of Massachusetts, will be present.

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The religious meeting at the Baptist church was conducted last evening by Mr. Steadman, assisted by Mr. Richardson, both being ardent young Christians, and members of the Dr. Gordon school for religious training and instruction. They will also have charge of the meeting this evening, which closes the observance of the week of prayer at the Baptist church.

The cross beams for the fire alarm system have been attached to the telephone poles in the centre of the village, but those for the side streets, etc., have got to be put up. The men having in charge the adjustment of the system, have their headquarters over Griffin's blacksmith shop, near the central railroad station.

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Prayer meeting with Mrs. Whitney, Muzzey street, next Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. All are welcome.

Tickets have been received for the seventh annual private fancy dress ball of the Cambridge Cycle Club. It takes place this year, Thursday evening, Jan. 24, in Union Hall, Cambridgeport.

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Old Belfry Club Notes.

At the club house this evening Teams 7 and 9 are scheduled in the bowling tournament to bowl. The teams are led by G. L. Gilmore and J. F. Hutchinson.

On Monday evening next, in the chapel of the Hancock Congregational church, will be held the annual meeting of the parish.

The bowling contest at the club house Monday evening will be between Teams 3 and 4, the same being captained by J. F. Turner and H. M. Saben.

Tuesday evening was again unfortunate, as far as the weather was concerned, for the card party arranged to take place in the club house of the Old Belfry Club. There was, of course, a small attendance, but those present enjoyed a pleasant evening at the card tables. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

Last Friday evening, Jan. 4, Teams 9 and 5 occupied the bowling alley and attracted quite a company of spectators. Team 9, captained by J. F. Hutchinson, came out ahead with quite a lead in their favor, the score standing 251 pins in their favor. Mr. Reed's team, however, did not have its full complement as W. A. Jackson was absent and had to be scored at his rating, bringing down the total average considerably. Mr. Hutchinson was high bowler, as the score given below shows, as follows:—

	TEAM 9.			
J. F. Hutchinson,	116	142	201	359
A. E. Tucker,	159	136	147	442
F. E. Dowler,	128	130	146	404
M. F. Todd,	107	113	144	364
Dr. E. Rolfe,	173	114	149	436
Totals,	683	735	787	2105

	TEAM 5.			
W. W. Reed,	161	141	113	415
C. T. West,	148	127	123	398
W. Hunt,	141	139	149	429
A. Blake,	130	120	107	357
W. A. Jackson,	85	85	85	255
Totals,	665	612	577	1854

Dr. Tilton and Frank Peabody's teams bowled on Monday evening, being Teams 1 and 2. The latter won by 234 pins and Peabody put up a splendid score, making 191 in the third string and a 542 total. The following is the score:—

	TEAM TWO.			
F. Peabody,	169	182	191	542
E. E. Ballard,	176	142	102	420
F. Stone,	105	112	116	333
A. E. Locke,	113	174	126	413
J. Bigelow,	149	139	135	423
Totals,	712	747	672	2131

	TEAM 1.			
Dr. J. O. Tilton,	125	125	125	375
H. L. Wellington,	132	157	147	436
E. M. Muliken,	105	112	141	358
A. S. Stone,	132	132	148	410
C. H. Wis				